LACES.
BRETONNE,
and White.
20c and upwards
inches, 5c, 10c, 15c
4c and up.
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BBONS.
ilk Gros Grain,
yd—45c piece.
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20c yd—$1.25 piece
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yd—$1.10 piece.
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20c yd—$1.75 pc.
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All-Linen, 5c.
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Extra fine All-
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OUR EARLY DAYS.

THE PIONEER HISTORY OF GEORGIA.

Ogiethorpe's Little Colony—How it Grew into Extensive—The Bookbinder's Suicide—The Troubles of the Colonists—Some Quaint Reminiscences.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., September 6.—Referring to a late editorial in THE CONSTITUTION on General Ogiethorpe and the settlement of Georgia, an anonymous gentleman writes me to ask if "I know that Georgia was settled with a gang of convicts?"

I do not know it, and for the best of reasons. It is not true.

The history of the settlement of Georgia is rich in interest and I am tempted into a letter on the subject—as much for the purpose of correcting my inquiring friend as for the purpose of giving some curious information to those who have not had the time to delve into colonial histories, or pore over old manuscripts.

A VERY IMPORTANT TRAGEDY.

Georgia was settled by a pauper colony, and that, too, by a colony taken out of jails, and transported direct to the emigrant ships. At least this is true in a technical sense. But let us look beneath the surface of the statement.

The suicide of a man and woman was the positive cause that led to the birth of Georgia. Quite as logically as the slitting of Jenkins's ear, led to the Spanish war. In 1728, the person of the debtor in England, was at the mercy of the creditor. An "I O U," was an absolute sign of slavery. For an unpaid obligation of ten shillings, a man might be lodged in jail and kept there for his lifetime. Great oppressions were practiced under this law, and the people became very much dissatisfied with its operation.

One morning London was startled by the news of a terrible tragedy that had occurred in one of the debtors' prisons. A bookbinder, Richard Smith and his wife, who had been confined for several years for a trifling sum, which, however, they had no hope of paying, had hung themselves. Their bodies were found in the morning hanging within a few feet of each other. On the bed was the body of their daughter who they had murdered before hanging themselves. They had cut her throat with a knife. On the table was a letter, surmounted with a shilling. This letter, addressed to their landlord, was pathetic to the last degree. The wrisers dwelt upon the despair that had seized them, justified the killing of their daughter by saying that they took her from a life that was worse than death, and hoped that God would be kinder to them than man had been. A postscript begged the landlord to be kind of their dog and cat, and explained that the shilling—the last they had—was to pay the person who would deliver the letter to him.

The effect of this horrible tragedy was marvelous. In his exquisite history Smollett alludes to it as "the most remarkable event of the year." It was used with terrific power in the crusade already started against the grevious oppression of the creditors' law. In the British parliament at that time was a young gentleman of rank and fortune—by name James Oglethorpe. Of fine education and generous instincts, this young member was intrepid, alert and determined. He was the chairman of the committee appointed in response to the agitation caused by the suicide of Smith, to investigate the condition of the jails. His noble heart was wrung with the misery and despair that he found in the dungeons, and his fine nature was fired by the contemplation of the injustice and oppression by which the most of the suffering was brought about. He emerged from the investigation, determined to devote his life to the bettering of the condition of the poor wretches which he had found in the prisons. He soon saw that some refuge must be provided for the persons he proposed to release from durance, and his eyes naturally turned to America—then the asylum for all dissenters and unfortunates.

Oglethorpe, and his friends, chief among whom was Lord Percival and the Reverend Benjamin Martyn, petitioned King George to make a new province of that part of the rich, but struggling province of Carolina, which lay south of the Savannah river. The Carolina colonists were unable to settle it, as it was subject to the encroachment of the Spaniards, who held Florida to the south of it, and was inhabited by very powerful Indian tribes. At length, after a sentimental campaign of three years, the king was induced to grant this petition. He deeded to a company of twenty-one trustees all the territory in round words, lying between the Savannah river and the Altamaha and westward from the heads of those rivers to the Pacific. This new province was called Georgia. It was established as an asylum for the poor and the oppressed, and donations were asked to support the paupers who should be placed upon it. Oglethorpe secured the release of about seven hundred prisoners and with 116 of these people sailed on November 17th, 1732, for Georgia. About five hundred were to follow in his ships. Thus was Georgia settled.

Oglethorpe's work in arousing public sentiment on the subject of prison reform is thus commemorated on his tomb.

In the Committee of Parliament
for inquiring into the state of the jails
formed 25th of February, 1728
of which he was Chairman
the active and persevering zeal of his benevolence
found a truly suitable employment,
by visiting, with his colleagues of that generous
body
the dark & pestilential dungeons of the Prisons,
which at that time dishonored the metropolis;
detecting the most enormous oppressions;
obtaining exemplary punishment on those who
had been
guilty of such outrage against humanity & justice;
and redressing multitudes from extreme misery
to light and freedom.
Of these, about seven hundred, tortured by long confinement for debt, strangers and helpless in the country of their faith, & desirous of seeking an asylum in the wilds of America, were by him conducted thither in Ships.

RAISING MONEY FOR THE PAUPER COLONY.

The trustees went to work with a will. The bank of England subscribed heavily to the enterprise. Parliament gave £10,000 at one time and £26,000 again. Over one hundred clergymen became agents for begging funds, clothing and equipments for the colony. The nobility became interested and the settling up of the Georgia colony became the pet project of the philanthropists—and philanthropy was then stirred to its depths in England by the tumult that dated from the suicide of the poor bookbinder and his wife. So there was no lack of money with which to give the enterprise a fair start. The debtors were led from their prison cells, fitted up comfortably, put on board a well-provisioned ship, and promised a grant of land upon their arrival in Georgia and a support for a reasonable time.

A PICTURE OF UTOPIA.

A more charming scheme was never devised in England. With all the glitter of the South sea bubbles, it was also tender, sentimental and pathetic. There seems to have been a sort of emotional intoxication about the whole thing. The tints upon the picture could not be made too bright. The prisons were to be emptied and the poorhouses abolished. All the idle surplus was to find happiness and wealth in the new Arcadia. Everything was promised of the climate of the untried province. Madeira was to be outdone in wine, and Turkey in drugs, and the skirts of the Mediterranean in fruit. But the main work of the colony was to be in the production of raw silk. The white mulberry trees of Italy were to be planted in groves, and half a million sterling was to be saved annually in cocoons. The official seal of the state was a group of silk worms—the speculative hint of the symbol being softened by the superscription of the motto—"Non sibi, sid aliis" —"not for themselves, but others."

THE FIRST FREE-SOIL COLONY EVER ESTABLISHED.

There were some important points in the settlement of this colony.

First—Georgia was the first free soil colony ever established. The trustees decided that no slave should be imported into or owned in the colony. The owning of slaves in the older colonies had already established a sort of aristocracy that the trustees felt would be out of place in the new one. Besides it was felt that to allow slavery in a colony initiated in benevolence and to be sustained by charity would be doing violence to the proprieties. So that Georgia was established as the first free soil colony ever founded.

It was also provided that no papists were to be sent over by the funds of the society. Indeed large sums came from the "Society for the Propagation of the Protestant Religion."

It was likewise the first colony into which the importation of rum was forbidden. The trustees probably thought that the unsettled habits of the debtors, taken suddenly out of prison could not withstand the temptation of strong drink. Indeed General Oglethorpe declared that several of the colonists had drank themselves to death. The importation of rum was therefore forbidden.

Every precaution was taken to make the province a colony of small proprietors. No grant of land was to exceed 500 acres, and no land was to be sold except by special license; and no license was to be granted that would permit the accumulation of acres. There was to be no aristocracy—but a community of small holders, reliant, active, and self-sustaining.

THE COLONY DOES NOT PROSPER.

But the colony, despite the very predictions of its friends, and the really auspicious conditions in which it was founded, did not prosper. The mulberry trees did not prosper. The silk-worms did not spin. The vines did not yield generous juice. And things began to go awry. It is true that the gracious Queen Caroline did dress on her birthday in a robe made of Georgia raw silk, but the largest exports of silk never exceeded 500 pounds per annum. An attempt was made to grow cotton, and an expert declared that he found in Georgia "some very good pods of it," but the cotton culture languished. The colony was provided with a botanist, and a prototype of Dr. Janes established a sort of agricultural bureau. But no advances were made, and no plant discovered that would prosper.

I suspect that the trouble was chiefly with the colonists. A mistake had been made in their selection. Instead of taking from the prisons hardy persons, such as sailors, mechanics and farmers, Oglethorpe selected decayed shop-keepers and tradesmen, whose plausible tongues overbalanced the frailty of their constitutions. It chanced, therefore, that he found himself in Georgia attempting to found a settlement, amid hostiles and forests, with a colony of Mantalinis, to whom the whole thing was a "dem'd horrid grind," and Micawbers, who airily waited "for something to turn up." Stevens, in his admirable history, says: "Most of the early settlers were altogether unworthy the assistance they received. They were unwilling to labor—relying for support on the trustees' stores—were clamorous for priviliges to which they had no right, and fermented discord and faction, when it was hoped they would live together in charity and peace."

THE COLONY'S BALANCE-SHEET.

In the archives room at the capitol is a wonderful old book—the account-book of the trustees with the pauper colony. It is a marvel of caligraphy, and was kept by Mr. Harman Verlst, at Westminster palace. The entries in this book were made 140 years ago, and the hand that made them has been there more than a century. And yet there they are—distinct and fresh, giving the quaint and particular history of the first Georgia colony. Every donation made is there acknowledged. We even note that "a modest person who desires his name covered by the hands of Rev. Mr. Hunt," has presented "the stem of a big vine." An enormous quantity of religious books were presented, and we note—"200 treatises on rum drinking." All sorts of seeds, vines, roots were sent over that they might be tried in the new soil. Pistols, cartridge boxes, swords, tools, were contributed and are all entered with the minutest care. The account against the colonists is credited with what they sent to England. I regret to say that this credit is small. The poor shop-keepers could not get down to work. And their exports were principally bears-oil, deer-skins, snake-root, sea-rod, shumach, buffalo hides, sassafras. Among the notable exports is a tulip tree butt nine feet square, several shipments of mahogany, and occasional tiger-skins. Once or twice there is a credit for silk or rice, but the balance of trade was heavily against us. Our forefathers deluged England with snake-root and sassafras, and even gave it considerable bears-oil and deer-skins—but they were short on staple commodities.

THE COLONY WANTS RUM AND NEGROES.

At length the troubles came to a head. The colonists were stung with envy at the sight of the Carolina planters, who, having the right to hold slaves, were amassing immense fortunes with their indigo and rice plantations. They were very rampant on the rum question. They declared that rum was absolutely essential to health in the swampy and malarial climate. They also turned upon their benefactor, Oglethorpe, and upon the trustees and charged them with all sorts of peculation, misdirection and extravagance. They sent an agent to carry these complaints to parliament. He did so, and the trustees answered. The complaints were denounced as false, scandalous and malicious, and the agent was dragged on his knees before the bar of the house and reprimanded. But in response to this appeal, the importation of rum was permitted, and the right to hold slaves was denied by only eight votes. This was in 1743, about ten years after the colony was founded. In 1744 Oglethorpe left for England and did not return. The trustees managed to work along until 1752 when they threw up their commissions in disgust, and declared themselves unable to sustain their trust any longer. John Reynolds was appointed governor of Georgia, with the title of "captain-general, governor-in-chief and vice-admiral," and our state passed from the condition of a charity colony into that of a regular province. The Utopian scheme of Oglethorpe and his colleagues had failed, but the seeds of a great state had been sown, and the years brought the harvest.

THE FIRST JEWS IN GEORGIA.

It must not be imagined that all of the settlers brought over by Georgia under the charter of the trustees were unworthy or inefficient. There were many even of the English settlers who were taken out of the prisons that were worthy and devoted men.

An efficient and brave element that was introduced into the midst of the pauper colony itself was a company of forty Israelites that came over in 1733. The trustees were very much angered at this importation and indignantly revoked the commissions of the men who were said to have been responsible for it. They declared that the introduction of Jews would be prejudicial to the colony, was contrary to the designs of the charter, and was an indignity to the trustees. They sent Oglethorpe express orders to give these Jews no encouragement. The three men who had sent these Jews over were Jews themselves, and declared that none of the trustees' money had been used in the importation, but that the Jews themselves had provided the funds. At any rate, the Jews settled in Savannah, and became the very model citizens. They were industrious, sympathetic, thrifty, and brave. In the Spanish wars they rendered valiant service; in the revolution they comseled as patriots and fought as heroes, and their descendants have been and are among the most honored of Savannah's sons. The Sheftalls, the Russells, the Minnicks, the DeLyons, and I think the Cohens trace their lineage back to these first settlers.

OTHER COLONIES AND SETTLERS.

There were many fine people who came over with the pauper colony, or during its existence, the most of them being young gentlemen, despoiled by primogeniture of fortunes befitting their rank. Many of them sympathized with the impulsive and splendid philantiropy of Oglethorpe, as did the Milledges. Then, there were reckless, ambitious youngsters who aspired to carve out their fortunes with their swords, as did James Jackson in 1857. Others still were attracted by the fabled riches of the new province, or provoked by its half-disclosed mysteries. James Habersham came with Whitfield to establish an orphan's home. These generous and daring spirits lived amid the colony of decayed debtors, and gave sparkle and vigor to its history. Amid the stirring scenes of the Spanish wars and the tremendous tumult of the revolution, the Mantalinis and the Micawbers faded away—leaving little impress on their times—signalizing their arrival in America with the pipings of unstable enthusiasm, and going out with a querulous cry. Poor fellows! the mildew of the prisons had fallen upon their souls, and the sunshine could not cleanse them.

The real settlement of Georgia—its history and its essence—was made by other colonies. But it will take another letter to give the gossip of the scilate and precise Saltzburghers who founded Ebenezer and Frederica—of the highlanders who came from Darien and New Inverness challenged the Spaniards—of the mild and scholarly Moravians who came to gospelize the Indians—of the Dorchester Presbyterians who pitched at Midway and Sunbury, the flower of all our colonies—of the miserable Acadians who landed, dejected and unwelcome, upon our shores, their gay plumage dragged and their eyes turned back to their Beau Basin—or of the irruption of Carolinians and Virginians that poured into Georgia after slaves were permitted in the province, and the trustees had thrown up their commissions. And to another letter are these matters delegated.

H. W. G.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1879. NO. 71.

THE LITTLE NEST.

OF BABIES THAT ARE OURS.

The Growth of the Fund—The Sale of the Bale of Cotton—Where It is to be Sent—Some Letters and Contributions—Noble Responses from Hood's Veterans.

The stream of subscriptions to the fund for the benefit of the children of General Hood continued to pour in yesterday. The total was pushed up sharply, and has now very nearly reached $1,500.

The principal event of yesterday was the sale of the bale of cotton donated by the people of Coweta county. Colonel George Adair was the auctioneer appointed to sell this bale. It was at first proposed to sell it by the single pound, letting each man buy as many pounds as he pleased. Colonel Adair stated, however, that it had been thought best to offer it for sale, with the understanding that each man should contribute what he bid, of course not expecting to get the cotton. After the bids were all exhausted, the bale would then be sent to Savannah to be sold there, and thence to New York, and thence to Liverpool. Colonel Adair made a brief but happy little speech in which he alluded to the services of General Hood in the late war, and explained that a street in this city running through the property where Hood was encamped while here, had been named for him. He said that a lady who had met General Hood's family at the springs told him that she never saw such well behaved children in her life, and that the care of the mother and father to the little ones was most tender and affectionate. He urged that it was the sacred duty of our people to see to it that these little lives, started out so fairly and so suddenly deprived of both father and mother, should be guarded and protected and kept right.

He then asked for bids for the cotton. The sale was made at the Atlanta cotton and produce exchange, but the hour was rather early and the rooms were not full; and the business of the day had hardly opened. The bidding, however, was opened by Messrs. S. M. Inman & Co., who bid ten cents per pound. This was followed by the Atlanta exchange which bid five cents per pound. Various bids were then made as follows:

S. M. Inman & Co.,	10c per pound	$50
Public Cotton Exchange,	5c " "	25
John Walton,	2c " "	10
Maddox & Rucker,	4c " "	20
Langston & Crane,	5c " "	25
Adair & Bro.,	4c " "	20
G. W. Parrott & Bro.,	1c " "	5
Hallman & Hightower,	2c " "	10
P. Kenny,	1c " "	5
A. W. Mitchell,	1c " "	5
Hugh Inman,	1c " "	5
Dodson & Scott,	1c " "	5
General Alfred Austell,	2c " "	10
R. T. Rucker		1
		$195

After the sale was closed Colonel Adair announced that, as the attendance was not full, the cotton would be sold again in Atlanta on Monday at 11 o'clock, and would then be sent to Savannah by express. We learn that the express company will transfer it free of cost. After being sold in Savannah it will be sent to New York and sold there. It will then be sent direct to Liverpool. It is believed that the amount contributed by Atlanta on this bale will reach at least $300, that Savannah will do as well, and that in New York it will sell for at least $1,000. It ought to bring quite as much in Liverpool. Altogether the Coweta folks may feel that their contribution will bring over $1,000 at any rate. This is handsome.

Mr. H. I. Kimball for the Atlanta cotton factory (who has personally contributed $25) wrote a letter offering to take the bale of cotton and make it into the cloth of the Atlanta cotton mills, for the benefit of the fund without any charge. This would add one-third to the value of the bale. While Mr. Kimball's offer was appreciated, it was thought best to send the cotton to other cities where it might be offered for sale.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

We publish this morning a most interesting letter from Gen. Hood, written on the darkest day of Atlanta's history. It will awaken many a bitter memory.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY TENNESSEE, September 9, 1864.—Hon. James M. Calhoun, Mayor: Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter concerning the removal of the citizens of Atlanta, as ordered by General Sherman. Please find enclosed my reply to General Sherman's letter. I shall do all in my power to mitigate the terrible hardship and misery that must be brought upon your people by this extraordinary order of the federal commander. Transportation will be sent to Rough-and-Ready to carry the people further south. You have my deepest sympathy in this unlooked-for and unprecedented affliction. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. B. Hood, general.

A BATCH OF ENCOURAGING LETTERS.

We present below a number of encouraging letters received on yesterday from various sources. They will bear perusal. There are several notable letters among them. We call attention especially to the letter from Captain Charles Shaler, of the United States army:

PENSACOLA, FLA., September 4.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Your suggestion in regard to raising a fund for the orphan children of General Hood is eminently in place. It will be a burning shame upon our people if the little band of babies ever want for a comfort or an advantage that money will procure. A mere pittance from each one of the admirers of the dead soldier will place the little ones above want. Please find my mite enclosed—$5. Don't give up the good work. Yours truly, W. D. CHIPLEY.

DALTON, GA., September 5.—Messrs. W. A. Hemphill & Co., Atlanta—Gentlemen: Enclosed find check for ten dollars—money contributed by the citizens of Dalton to the Hood orphan fund. Relying upon you to make the best disposition thereof, I remain, Yours respectfully,

L. W. BARRETT,
One of General Hood's old comrades.

Headquarters department of the south—Office chief ordnance officer—Newport barracks, K.y., September 4, 1879.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Learning from a dispatch published in this morning's Cincinnati Enquirer that you will receive contributions to a fund for General Hood's little children from any quarter, I have the honor to enclose herewith a postal order for $10, to be applied to said fund. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHARLES SHALER,
Captain of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

SAVANNAH, GA., September 4.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I enclose one dollar for the fund for the children of the gallant, but unfortunate General Hood, my old commander. I have but little to give just now, but I feel like dividing with those poor children. Believe me truly,

A COMRADE.

ATLANTA, GA., September 6, 1879.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Inclosed please find fifteen ($15) dollars for the orphan children of General John B. Hood, the Ney of the confederate army. Five dollars is contributed by an Englishman, touched with pity for "our children," and prompted by an unbounded admiration for the memory of him who, after losing an arm and a leg, could lead such a charge as that at Franklin, in Tennessee. He withholds his name. Dr. A. Beasley, of West Point, Ga., one of his old soldiers, sends five, and I, who lost an arm while in his army, the same sum.

J. S. TODD, M. D.

A SUGGESTION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

A member of the legislature suggests that the members of the legislature devote one day of their pay to the fund for General Hood's children. "It does seem that in a session of nearly three months each member might give the per diem of one day," said this member. In accordance with his suggestion we announce the plan. We will publish the names of all who will consent to give the pay for one day to this noble fund.

CONTRIBUTIONS CONTINUED.

M. J. Clarke	$ 1 00
Mrs. Geo. Schaefer	1 00
John Fitten	5 00
Cash	1 00
Proceeds Coweta county bale of cotton	196 01
Charles Shaler, U. S. A	10 00
A comrade	1 00
Citizens of Dalton	10 00
Dr. J. S. Todd	5 00
Dr. J. A. Bailey	5 00
An English admirer	10 00
W. D. Chipley	1 00
From a young lady	1 00
Hugh Dunn	5 00
Dr. A. W. Calhoun	50
Soldier	1 00
Professor W. A. Bass	1 00
Colonel Acklen	1 00
H. H. Boynton	1 00
Cash	1 00
John Thompson	1 00
Major Patton	10 00
George H. Hazlehurst	25 00
Cox, Hill & Thompson	1 00
W. A. Rosch	1 00
Maude Wilt	1 00
Charlie Wilt	5 00
Dr. A. B. Calhoun (Newnan)	1 00
Cash	1 00
Cash	1 00
D. W. Croft	50
E. H. Long	
N. H. O'Rear	25
T. N. Vining	1 00
F. J. Croft	50
E. B. Lovejoy	1 00
George S. Thomas	1 00
Mr. A. J. Goldsmith (Stone Mountain)	1 00
T. D. Boutel, Augusta	1 00
T. E. Massingale, Norwood	1 00
General W. S. Walker	1 00
J. M. Harwell	1 00
Darwin Jones	1 00
An old soldier	50
P. H. Snook	5 00
Total	$ 325 25
Previously acknowledged	1,189 80
Grand total	$1,515 05

BALTIMORE JOINS IN THE WORK.

BALTIMORE, September 6.—At a meeting of the society of the army and navy of the confederate states in Maryland to night, a committee of one hundred persons for the city of Baltimore and a committee for each county in the state were appointed to collect funds for the relief of the children of the late General Hood. At a meeting tonight the subscription was started and a liberal response was made.

THE TRADE OF MACON.

J. H. Campbell's Wholesale Liquor House.

MACON, September 6.—Few of Macon's own citizens have any correct idea of the extent of her trade. We are an easy-going people, not subject to excitements; our streets are broad, our depots remote, and the noise of traffic, which in other cities would amount to a rush, here, are lost upon the length and breadth of the streets. We work without bustle, but we work hard, and successfully; let any one who doubts stand around the freight and passenger depots for one day and watch the trains; he will see masses of goods hauled away, train load after train load without end; he will see the drummer who sells them, satchel in hand, slip quietly aboard the passenger coaches and begin the journeys that traverse four states and include every hamlet. The wholesale trade of Macon is its glory.

Among the trades the wholesale whisky business has grown to an almost incredible extent. This business is one we had never looked into until yesterday. We entered the establishment of Mr. J. H. Campbell, on Cherry street, and were politely received by the clerk in charge, who showed us through the building, explaining the working of the trade in his particular line. There is not much variety in a stock of whiskies to the eye; it is a question of taste, but, nevertheless, we saw many old familiar names, as we passed down the long rows of casks; there was "Old Valley," "Pet," "Lexington Club," "Old Pillow" and other choice brands without number. Mr. Campbell is sole agent for these brands, and has made them famous throughout Georgia, Alabama and Florida—has made them popular, which is better than fame when measured in dollars and cents. It is said there is one Georgia town whose citizens never lift a glass of the "Pet" to their lips without fervent "health to Jim Campbell." This thought is partly due to the popularity of the gentleman himself, who is personally known in every district that deals in his goods. It is the untiring energy and uniform "bon homie" of the man that has built up a trade that knows no rival in the south.

Mr. Campbell keeps only pure liquors and buys them from first hands. Even his common goods are bought double proof, for by this means he saves just one-half in freights. These common goods are reduced by the same process as practiced in the west, and in adopting the plan he has of carrying out the reduction here, he is enabled to sell actually cheaper, freight considered, than at headquarters. He gives his personal attention to every detail of the business, taking the road periodically, that by actual personal contact with his customers, he may learn their wants; in this way he knows exactly how to supply every district, and adds to his almost boundless experience, new and valuable ideas. He tells his customers his motto is, "Quick sales, small profits and satisfaction guaranteed," and he never fails in a promise.

It requires a large stock to supply the trade of three states. If there is anything in the world diversified, it is the tastes in liquor; but this house keeps the stock to suit the length and breadth of its territory, and it is a stock selected by a man with the experience of many years to guide him. The house deals only in pure liquors, every drop of which is guaranteed; this is a feature which few houses possess. In the days when a man places a glass to his lips and swallows its contents with doubtful pleasure, it is a comfortable feeling to have a guarantee of this kind to fall back on. We are not much of a drinker, but it does seem to us that we would enjoy whisky more if we had a reliable certificate as to the good character of the few drinks we do take.

The best pledge of a house, however, in this line is its success. When Mr. Campbell began this business it was a small one; he had not only rival houses, but rival cities to contend with, and every business man knows what that means. He surmounted all difficulties, and by a close adherence to business principles, and by his personal efforts, placed his house far above all competitors. To show the extent of the trade of this house, we relate as a fact that a man might leave Macon in a buggy, visit every town in Georgia, west Alabama, and north Florida, and yet never have to take his morning "smile" or his evening "night-cap" from any other than the brands of liquors we have named. It is such sterling business centres as this that build up and strengthen our city. We wish Mr. Campbell a continuance of his success. This house does a strictly wholesale business and it is a sight to go into it and see scores of barrels marked for shipment for all parts of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. It reminds one of the large establishments of the north and west.

AN AFGHAN REVOLT.

A Serious Rising Among the Ameer's Subjects.

SIMLA, September 6.—On the night of the 4th a messenger reached Alikheyl with the news that the British embassy at Cabul had been attacked by several Afghan regiments and that the escort of the embassy were defending themselves. The troops at Alikheyl were ordered to move instantly on Shutargardan palace, and instructions were dispatched to Generals Roberts and Stewart to advance on Cabul. Letters from the ameer confirm the report of the revolt. He was completely surprised. The populace joined with the mutinous regiments and the embassy was attacked by overwhelming numbers. At the latest accounts the viceroy of India was ignorant of the fate of the members of the embassy.

The ameer's arsenal and stores were first plundered and destroyed and the British embassy then attacked by overwhelming numbers.

SIMLA, September 6.—The ameer declares that he was completely surprised by the outbreak. He endeavored to quell it and sent General Dadshah to Major Cavagnari's assistance, but General Dadshah was unhorsed and fatally wounded. The ameer then sent his son with the governor of Cabul and other influential personages, but the mob was wholly uncontrollable. The attack on the British embassy continued throughout Wednesday, when a fire broke out on the premises. The ameer, writing on Thursday, says he is in great distress and is himself besieged. The viceroy of India is at present ignorant of the fate of Cavagnari and other members of the embassy. General Roberts has already started for Peiwar pass. An advance on Cabul will be made very speedily and will be strongly supported. The viceroy's military secretary accompanies General Roberts.

The Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The weekly statement of the associated banks show the following changes: Loans decrease, $773,500; specie increase, $23,100; legal tenders decrease, $1,190,400; deposits decrease, $2,181,800; circulation increase, $329,800; reserve decrease, $575,850. The banks now hold $3,181,800 in excess of legal requirements.

A Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, September 6.—A fire occurred last night in the Variety theater at Cheyenne, and as the building adjoins the western union telegraph office, the latter was rendered dangerous and untenable by the falling walls of the theater.

Judge Ballard's Successor.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—The president has appointed General William H. Hays, of Springfield, Ky., U. S. district judge for Kentucky, to succeed the late Judge Ballard.

BY HIS OWN HAND.

THE STORY OF A GERMAN RECLUSE.

A Queer Old Hermit Living Near Atlanta, Weary of Life's Burdens, Puts a Summary End to His Existence—His Previous Life and Habits—The Coroner's Verdict.

Friday last an old German living the life of a recluse on the place of Mr. Fechter, situated on the McDonough road about two miles from the city, committed suicide by shooting himself with an army musket. The deceased, in the neighborhood in which he resided, was known as "old Uncle Henry." This is the name that he went by when he came to Atlanta, which was in 1832. Upon frequent occasions people have been known to ask him what his full name was, and invariably he answered them by saying that h had no other. Consequently, he died leaving his full name and a history of his early life and whence he came, enveloped in mystery. The people of the section in which he lived made frequent efforts to draw him out, but with no avail. One little blue-eyed girl was heard to say to him on one occasion: "Uncle Henry, what is your other name?" To this the old man answered: "Never mind, sissy, you call me old Uncle Henry!" The deceased was seventy-two years of age at the time of his death. He lived in a small, two-room house on the premises of Mr. Fechter. He did his cooking in one room and slept in the other, which was partially furnished, having in it a comfortable mattress, a table and a couple of chairs. He had no clothes or effects only such as were given him by the Fechter family and the family of a German who resided on Mr. Fechter's place. These good people gave daily attention to the old man, and he never suffered for want of anything. He was always kept provided with plenty of clothes and warm covering for his bed, and wood and food was dealt out to him regularly. Although he always seemed grateful for the kindness bestowed upon him, still he never went further than his door to thank anyone, and appeared to have more of a desire to live within doors than to go out among the people of the neighborhood.

As has already been stated, old Uncle Henry was visited at frequent times every day by some of the people who resided upon the premises, and it was during a visit of the wife of the German to the home of the recluse that the suicide was discovered. The lady had been out in the garden pulling some beans, and wishing to divide with the old man, went to his house and knocked at the door. As no answer came to her first knock, she repeated the summons with renewed efforts. Just then some one came by and remarked to the lady that probably the old man had locked up and gone off. Thinking this rather unlikely, the lady went to the rear of the house and looked in through a window. As her eyes peered into his almost empty bed room they were met with a sight that made her blood run cold and caused her to sound a cry of alarm.

THE PICTURE OF DEATH.

When the lady looked in she saw "old Uncle Henry" seated in a chair with his body leaning forward and his head supported by an old army musket, the muzzle of which was concealed within his mouth and the butt of it on the floor. The weapon appeared to [illegible] the prop that kept the old man from falling out of the chair when he fired the fa[illegible] shot. The floor in front of the chair, [illegible] well as the clothing of the Uncle Hen[illegible] seemed saturated with blood as though [illegible] old man had bled freely from the f[illegible] wound. Young Reed, who resides a s[illegible] distance away, was called and soon the d[illegible] was broken in and an entrance effec[illegible] From the surrounding circumstances [illegible] more than probable that the suicide w[illegible] deliberate and premeditated act. The p[illegible] tion of the deceased shows that he m[illegible] have seated himself in the chair, placed [illegible] muzzle of the musket in his mouth [illegible] pulled the trigger which sent his life [illegible] eternity.

As to the cause which led old Uncle H[illegible] ry to commit suicide, no one knows [illegible] tively, but the general opinion of resid[illegible] in the neighborhood is that the old [illegible] was getting tired of life, and preferred [illegible] ing it in this tragic way. One of the [illegible] dents of the vicinity, states that a few [illegible] before the act was committed that old U[illegible] Henry was heard to say that he had l[illegible] too long, and wished that he was dead [illegible] he had become tired of life. This is [illegible] doubt the reason of his action. Being [illegible] enty-two years of age, and growing r[illegible] feeble every year left to him, was no[illegible] pleasant as it is to the young.

On the afternoon of the day that the [illegible] cide occurred, Dr. Drake, coroner of Ful[illegible] county, was notified of the fact, and [illegible] he had a jury of inquest summoned. T[illegible] jury went out to Mr. Fechter's where [illegible] inquest was held. The facts brought ou[illegible] the inquest detailed those as are given abo[illegible] After considering the evidence, the j[illegible] returned the following verdict:

FULTON COUNTY, September 5.—We, the j[illegible] empanelled to hold an inquest over the bod[illegible] Uncle Henry (surname unknown), find from [illegible] evidence that he came to his death from a g[illegible] shot wound in the brain, and that the gun [illegible] fired by his own hand. E. FECHTER[illegible]
W. G. DRAKE, M. D., Coroner. Foreman.

Yesterday the friends of old Uncle He[illegible] procured a neat coffin and interred the [illegible] mains where they will be as well loo[illegible] after as was the old man during his [illegible] The deceased resided upon the place of [illegible] Fechter, and in the vicinity for a [illegible] number of years. He died leaving [illegible] home, life and name a mystery that [illegible] never be unraveled.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

What is Transpiring in Hampton, Jonesboro, Etc.

HAMPTON, GA., September 6.—W[illegible] Mastin, who had his foot crushed he[illegible] Captain O. Reneau's train last Sunday [illegible] been suffering excruciting pain [illegible] To-day it was discovered that gan[illegible] had set in and his attending physicia[illegible] cided that his leg would have to be a[illegible] tuted just below the knee. When it[illegible] made known to Willie he said, "All r[illegible] the misfortune was my fault [illegible] I am willing to bear the [illegible] sequences." This is one of the most wo[illegible] fut cases on record. The little fellow is [illegible] thirteen years of age, and came in[illegible] spend some time with his uncle, his m[illegible] being in north Georgia. From the tim[illegible] was hurt to the present not a single [illegible] drop has dimmed his eye nor a murmu[illegible] complaint passed his lips. This is tru[illegible] roism, and he begs all little boys wh[illegible] in the habit of playing about the rail[illegible] to let his case be a warning to them.
W. F. Westmoreland was telegraphed [illegible] and will arrive this afternoon to per[illegible] the operation, assisted by Dr. J. C. Tu[illegible] seed, of this place.

JONESBORO, September 6.—Mr. Tom Corrigan, one of the "longest" residents of Atlanta, has been here attending the trial of Julia Johnson for murder, he being a witness for the state. Julia went to the store in Atlanta where Mr. Corrigan was employed and bought some goods from him on the morning after the murder was committed. Julia was, in the absence of Colonel Jeffries, found guilty and sentenced for ten years.

BARNESVILLE, September 6.—The camp meeting at The Rock, Ga., is progressing finely, very largely attended, and all seem to be enjoying themselves. There will be a hard-shell Baptist meeting about twelve miles from here to-morrow. Colonel H. H. Swatts says he thinks of going out. The meeting will be largely attended, as it is a novelty in this section.

FORSYTH, September 6.—There was held at this place yester-day in the college building a memorial meeting in honor of the late Colonel Pinckard. Judge Trippe was chosen orator for the occasion, and as he is so well known in Atlanta it is not necessary for me to say that he added fresh laurels to his bright record.

The colored Baptist convention is in session here; delegates from all over the state, Dr. A. H. Snead says in the absence of yellow leg chickens he will have to sell them brown-back mullet from the rivers of Florida—can't tell the difference when they are cooked. The average statesman never stops

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 7, 1879.

We do not know what better thought can enter a man's mind to-day than the proper contemplation of the condition of the little children made orphans by the death of General Hood. It is the duty of every Christian man and woman in this state to subscribe something to this fund. Let it be pushed up to $5,000.

The outbreak at Cabul is the first of a series of troubles and expenditures that the British government has accumulated from Lord Beaconsfield's oriental policy. The practical annexation of Afghanistan will cost the subjects of the empress of India much more within the next ten years than all the scientific frontiers of Asia are worth.

The fever at Memphis is steadily although slowly extending over the city and out into the country. It may not go far or secure many victims, but that will be no evidence of a want of malignant power. It will simply show that people have either fled from it or that the authorities are scientifically hedging it in. At New Orleans there is no reason to believe that the disease will become epidemic. Elsewhere in the country it is only a source of vigilance and of a greater or less degree of dread.

The Field family seem to think that this country was made for them. Not content with one of their number on the bench of the highest court, they are trying to capture the presidency. For this purpose they have selected the judicial member of the family, who is now engaged in working up a boom of his own on the Pacific coast. Brother Cyrus's recent essay on the affairs of the Elevated railroad is supposed to be the eastern or negative section of the Field boom. It is well to keep connecting facts in mind whenever a blast goes off under a presidential aspirant.

The letter of General Toombs, printed in The Constitution of Friday, was thoughtful, compact and, as far as it went, complete. He showed beyond all question that the proper method of adjusting the differences that arise between the people and the railroads is through a commission of experts; but we should be glad to print from the pen of our Georgia commoner an analysis of the relations between the railroad corporations and the public. Such a publication would not only be of surpassing interest to the people, but would doubtless show the legislature the way out of its present confusion.

Superintendent Walker recommends the appointment of five supervisors of the census in Georgia, four in Alabama, and three in South Carolina. He is now engaged in defining the districts, and after that is accomplished he will begin the work of selecting the supervisors. It is believed that the names of the one hundred and fifty supervisors will be among the first that will be sent to the senate by the president on the assembling of congress in December. Of course no enumerators can be appointed until the supervisors are selected and confirmed. General Walker favors the appointment of women in districts in which the work is suitable—in city districts, for example. The supervisors will, however, be left free to decide upon the applications of all who desire to act as canvassers.

We print in another column a very entertaining letter from Mr. H. W. Grady on a subject that is full of interest for all Georgians. The history of the settlement of this state is exceptional and peculiar. Its territory was ceded by King George to his subjects who were unfortunate and who, under the pressure of debt, had fallen into jail. The scheme of populating this territory was perhaps the last recorded instance of a people reaching out for a realization of the Utopia of the old dreamers. A more charming sentimental project cannot be found in history than the scheme of establishing in Georgia a home where the unfortunate and the oppressed might find peace and contentment. The history of this project, as told by Mr. Grady, will interest our readers, and they will eagerly await his next letter.

Maine and Mr. Blaine.

The present week will rival its predecessor in political interest. To-morrow the people of Maine will hold an annual election for governor, members of the legislature and other state officers, and to decide between biennial and annual terms of office hereafter. Three full state tickets are before the people. The democratic candidate for governor is the incumbent, Dr. Garcelon, who is well and favorably known to many of our city readers. The republican candidate is Daniel F. Davis, a lawyer in a small interior town, and the greenback candidate is Joseph L. Smith, the popular manufacturer who carried the new flag last year. The vote of last year stood: Garcelon, 28,208; Smith, 41,371; Connor, republican, 36,551. The constitution of the state makes a clear majority of the entire vote necessary to a choice by the people—the decision resting in the legislature in case of a failure in this respect. When there is no popular choice, the lower house is required to nominate to the senate two of those who were supported at the polls. Last year the house gave the senate a choice between Dr. Carcelon, and Mr. Smith the greenbacker. The hard-money republicans preferred Dr. G. The interest in to-morrow's election is of a similar nature. Mr. Blaine and Mr. Hamlin are expending every ounce of energy and skill that they are capable of to raise the republican vote to 70,000. They despair of success if their vote falls below that amount. On the other hand the democrats and greenbackers have been working to secure more members of the legislature than they controlled last year. Altogether there is enough in the Maine election—in Mr. Blaine's frantic efforts to keep his presidential aspirations alive—to interest us until the meeting of the New York democratic convention on the following Wednesday.

The Railford Water-Route.

Upon more than one occasion recently The Constitution has deemed it opportune to call attention to the national importance of completing the connections between the waters of the Mississippi and the Atlantic which nature has begun and almost carried out. Elsewhere in to-day's issue will be found the resolutions recently adopted by the general assembly, and these resolutions we commend to the careful consideration of the congressional delegation from Georgia. The work is a grand one in every particular and its completion by the general government will create a revolution in our commerce, and solve the vexed problem of cheap transportation. It is essentially tide-water improvement and therefore its completion by the government and the inauguration of the route as a free national highway cannot be held obnoxious to any theory or principle of state rights.

This route is from the Mississippi river to the bay of St. Marks through the natural land-locked channel formed by the sounds and estuaries that run into each other along the gulf coast, and from St. Marks river to the Swannee, along the great Okefenokee water-shed to the St. Mary's river, and thence through the inland route on the Georgia coast to Brunswick and Savannah. General Q. A. Gilmore, one of the most accomplished and practical of modern civil engineers, has made a preliminary survey of the route and gives to the project his hearty official indorsement. It is not intended that the Railford water-way shall be a canal. On the contrary, it seems to have been designed by nature for a barge-channel. When completed the grain barges that are loaded at St. Louis and other points on the Mississippi and its tributaries will be enabled to carry their freight to Brunswick and Savannah without breaking bulk, thus giving a reliable and cheap outlet for all the products of that wonderfully rich and fertile basin lying between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains, and extending from the gulf as far north as St. Paul's in Minnesota. Were this water-way in operation now when the breadstuffs of the west are seeking a market in Europe, the saving to the farmers of the west in freights alone, would amount to many millions of dollars.

As a matter of course, the completion of this barge-way will give a tremendous impetus to the commerce and trade of Georgia. Our seaports would grow rich and great, and all our interior cities would prosper, while the planters would be enabled to buy corn much cheaper than it can be raised on Georgia soil. In view of these things it is to be hoped that congress will make an appropriation for a detailed survey and location of the actual route. The project has received the approval of such engineers as General Joseph E. Johnston, (who is familiar with every foot of the gulf coast,) General Grant and General Gilmore, and it is to be hoped that the people of the Mississippi valley will make some move in the matter.

The New York Canvass.

The fall campaign in New York is rapidly taking shape, and thus far we see no reason to apprehend a loss of the state to the democrats. The whole third-party business, which permitted the republicans to secure a plurality last year, is certainly much more promising to the democrats this year. The greenbackers have nominated a straight-out ticket, it is true; but their nominee for governor is the president of the Farmers' Alliance and an old republican. This alliance is a new feature in New York politics. It is an organization of farmers to fight the railroad corporations that carry produce to the sea at as low rates from Iowa as from western or northern New York. These aggrieved farmers are chiefly republicans, and it is to these farmers that the greenback managers are more particularly looking this fall. Whether the greenback vote is large or small, we therefore look for a nearly equal diversion from the two older parties; and if the matter is not fully balanced among the greenbackers, the nomination of a [illegible] republican ticket, headed by Prof. Mears, of Hamilton college, will certainly equalize the losses on this account as between the two leading parties of the state.

This turns the contest into a test of personal and party strength, making it just what it should be and just what the democrats should desire. Senator Conkling's arrogance, necessities and prejudices have forced upon the party a nominee for governor who has rendered no service that endears him to the people, who has no tradition behind him, and who has no tie that will bring him votes from either the agriculturalists or laboring men—on the contrary quite the reverse. If the democrats act harmoniously and wisely next Wednesday—if in a word, they renominate Lucius Robinson, there is no reason in the world why they should not sweep the state this fall, and be in a position to name the next president of the United States. The friends of a third term and of extreme sectionalism generally have boldly and boastingly put upon the more conservative republicans a nominee that they at heart detest. Let therefore the democratic nominee be a man who commands the respect and confidence of all thinking men. Governor Robinson is such a man. He has been an excellent practical business governor—all admit that, and especially all tax-payers. Why then take up a new man in this crisis? We hope to hear next Thursday morning that all dissensions have been healed, and that all family quarrels have been dropped to prepare for a campaign that will make the state as strong in the politics of the country as it is in wealth, population and general enterprise.

It is nothing unusual to find a donkey hunting a boarding-house. Conger, for example, is clamoring for "a-stable government."

You stop our mouths, Mr. Gould, indeed you do! When you place $3,000 in Memphis where it will do the most good, and offer to pay the expenses of the Howard association, you convince us, Mr. Gould, that you are a far better man than some of your righteous neighbors who abuse you. When you develop charity of that sort, dear sir you place yourself on a plane above criticism. You have won the gratitude of the south.

It was Cyrus Field our Uncle Samuel elevated, not the railway.

The time has come when great prudence should be exercised. For that reason we do not hesitate to say that if the union is broken up, it must be done while Editor Clapp of the Washington Republican, is still [illegible]. As long as Editor Clapp and Zach Chandler take turns in sleeping on the front stoop of the republican headquarters will be toiled.

If Cyrus is really electioneering for that brother of his, he has begun to sweep his dirt in the wrong direction. As a blunderer, he displays some of the gifts of the Hon. Gummery Blair.

The Tammany men will soon have an opportunity to show the country whether or not they are honest in their professions of democracy. Our fear is that Mr. John Kelly will make a very meagre showing of patriotism when the time comes.

The able editors of our esteemed contemporary, the Cleveland Herald, appear to be fully convinced that Ewing and Rice are desirous of getting in power in Ohio merely for the purpose of precipitating a new rebellion. And the man who has convinced the able editors of our esteemed contemporary of this is no less a person than the gifted Mr. Kernan, of the Okolona States, who if we mistake not, is also an Ohio man by profession. It is unnecessary to remark that in many important respects this is quite a victory for the Okolona man. The editors of the Cleveland Herald are now fully in accord with the patriotic Mrs. Swizzlehim and her green cotton parasol, and likewise with Editor Medill and his red-flannel night-cap.

Your best friends always refuse to take dinner with you. Facts of this sort are worth remembering.

The proposition to arm the New York policeman with a stuffed club is not popular, though enough now.

"Corn'ell!" savagely remarked a republican to a New York bar-keeper: "Gimme "Robinson—county."

In Alabama, recently, Miss Florence Smith was married to Mr. Martin Wise. There was some talk about it, owing to the fact that Miss Smith was her husband's niece by a former marriage. The blushing bride, however, silenced all talk by saying that she had considered her aunt's ways and was Wise.

Ballard Smith is just itching to jam his editorial knuckles under the left ear of a prominent leader in polo circles.

There are sermons in everything in nature. Take the flowers, for instance. They never shoot off their pistils, not even when the bumble-bee loafs around with his pocket-knife drawn.

Mark Twain has returned from Europe with the manuscript of a new book and a package of hair-pins for his mother-in-law.

Richard Grant White has abolished English grammar, but John Logan still has the dictionary to pound.

POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. Mc Crary, our national war-horse, is now bestraddled by the Burlington HawkEye.

John Sherman begins to think his first national bank will be the last of him.

Zach Chandler, the great republican gymnast, always acts in tights.

James Gordon Bennet will find the bite of the New York Sun more deadly than that of a polo pony.

Bill Chandler has not yet appeared in the Ohio campaign, a fact which tends to decrease the chances of democratic success.

About this time next year look for a large increase in the crop of flannel-mouth politicians.

Nothing can exceed the harmony in the democratic party upon the proposition: "As goes New York so goes Tilden."

People who think David Davis, hasn't much weight in this country should see him out riding in a side-spring buggy.

Grant is on the Pacific making the home run at sixteen knots an hour, but that grand welcoming excursion is scattered around the country and badly demoralized.

If the honorable secretary of the interior is as thoroughly Americanized as he claims it is now in order to address him as the "Hon. Charles Shirts."

The people of the south would be pleased to have their congressmen go in next winter a lectle more unanimously for the o. f. and several appropriations.

Conkling has received the earnest assurances of Mr. Cornell that he believes the former innocent. Conk. ought to frame it and set it on an easel in his library.

Somehow or other the country does not appreciate the peril that menaces it while Henri Watterson and Thomas A. Hendricks glare at each other from the opposite banks of a pa-ty chasm. Let us all unite and beg them to shake.

In the interim until the October fairs open the amiable private secretary of the administration, Mr. Rogers, has no other duties than the regulation of the thermometer over the barrel of frozen oranges.

Jay Gould, boss of the journal "founded by Horace Greeley," has done a splendid act in his generous support of the Memphis Howard association. Jay will yet be an honor to journalism, provided he can muzzle his young man in the tall tower.

IN GENERAL.

—Wilhelmj began to fiddle at the tender age of 4.

—Queen Victoria has sent the shah a splendid barouche.

—The Grand hotel, Paris was purchased a fortnight ago for over 28,000,000 francs.

—Mrs. Langtry is suing for a divorce. Mr. Langtry had the impertinence to set himself up as one of her admirers.

—A. T. Stewart's body is the only instance of perennial alibi we have ever met with.

—The pale horse and the dark horse are the only very notable animals that Bonner has not yet purchased.

—Queen Isabella has accepted an invitation to the Arduchess Maria's wedding, which is to take place shortly.

—Senator Thurman is fond of casino, and will play it all night. Senator Bayard's weakness is fast horseflesh.

—Madame Adelini Patti is now thirty-six years old; Madame Carlotta Patti Munck is thirty-nine; Madame Nillsson is thirty-two.

—Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, once a leader in the United States senate, and father of the present senator, is now badly broken down in body and mind.

—Lord Chelmsford is to bring from Africa to ex-Empress Eugenie the sword which was worn by the prince imperial when assaulted by the Zulus.

—Archibald Forbes writes that "Sir Garnet is adopting the same old game, setting black men against black men, flagitious in itself, but unavoidable through the necessities of the situation.

—A reporter asked Mr. Blaine, what he thought of Grant's chances for the nomination, and Blaine replied that he thought the watermelons this year were the finest he had ever seen.—New York Star.

—The old church in Bread-street, London, wherein John Milton was baptized in 1608, was torn down last year, and on the buildings erected on the site is placed an inscription and a sculptured head of the poet.

—The late Sir Rowland Hill, the father of the penny-postage system, had the largest and most complete collection of stamps in the world. It is valued at $5,000, but he esteemed it beyond all price.

—Tennyson's brother changed his name to Turner in order to inherit an income of $10,000 a year. He left no children, and Tennyson can now get the estate on the same terms; but he will not accept the condition.

—On the bills of fare at the White Sulphur Springs hotel in old Virginia, the significant line appears: "Engagement rings can be had at the jewelry store." It is supposed that the air and the waters in that locality are favorable to matrimony.

—Horatio Seymour walks through the streets of Utica with a swinging gait, with short black trousers and with heavy soled boots. He is greatly liked there for his good manners and disposition, but is thought to be rather close in money matters.

—The ex-Empress Eugenie has just purchased of Baron Sessler-Herzinger the castle of Wasserburg, Upper Syria. The front contains 122 windows and the building is over 400 years old. She will have the exkhedive of Egypt as a neighbor, if he succeeds in buying of Moritz Von Bartmann his castle of Prank.

—The coming queen of Spain, aged 20, although an abbess of the noble order of Prague, with twelve canonesses under her, wearing on state occasions a mitre-shaped cap, is devoted to dancing, and will probably infuse some welcome gayety into Aranjuez. The woman who will give gayety to the escurial has probably yet to be born.

—Alonzo B. Cornell, the candidate for governor, was born in Ithaca, Tompkins county, N. Y., January 22, 1832. His father, Ezra Cornell, was one of the originators of the vast telegraph system of this country, and the founder of Cornell university. Young Cornell left school at fifteen. He occupied various official positions up to 1864, when he ran for lieutenant-governor of New York on the radical ticket and was defeated. Since then, and until last year, he has been employed in the New York custom-house.

—There has been a romantic wedding in Heligoland. On August 16, Prince Henry XX., of Reuss, landed on the island with his bride, Princess Claudine Clotilde Lucie, whose maiden name was Roux. The lady, who lost her first husband some time ago, has achieved a reputation of nootriety in Germany as a bold steeplechase rider in Renz's circus. She was accompanied by three female relatives and by her father, M. Roux. On the next morning Prince Henry and his betrothed swore before the magistrate that there was no lawful impediment to their marriage, and thereupon the pair received from the governor of the island the so-called king's letter authorizing the marriage, and in the afternoon a quiddity ceremony was performed at the church. The newly-married couple passed the honeymoon on the island, which was full of visitors who had come to enjoy sea-bathing.

—Mr. George C. Perkins, who has probably been elected governor of California by the republicans, was born in Kennbunkport, Me., August 23, 1839. He has had an opportunity to see much of the world. Not taking naturally to a farmer's life, he having been sent to live with an uncle when eight years of age, he soon ran away and went to sea. He shipped first as a cabin boy, and during his seafaring life made seven voyages in sailing vessels to Europe. In his eighteenth year Mr. Perkins landed in California and settled in Butte county, near Oroville, where he found employment at farming, mining and clerking in a store, the latter ultimately falling into his possession. He erected and for several years conducted the flouring mills in Oroville and gradually amassed a fortune. For two terms he represented Butte county in the state [illegible] to the satisfaction of his constituency. He is acknowledged as a representative merchant of the Pacific slope, and is also a member of the well-known steamship company, Goodall, Nelson & Perkins.

Conkling's Convention.

New York Evening Express, dem.

He is called little Alonzo Buttercup.

St. Louis Times-Journal.

The Saratoga convention sat down upon Governor Sprague yesterday, and once more the hyperion curl is mightier than the shot-gun.

Springfield Republican, rep.

Another of Conkling's "great victories." He had already taken himself out of republican calculations [illegible].] Has he done the same for the state of New York?

Philadelphia Times, ind.

It is probably safe to say that the happiest man in the country over the republican nomination for governor in New York is Mr. Samuel J. Tilden. At least, it is entirely safe to say that no man in the country has better reason to be happy over it.

New York Sun, ind.

It was openly talked before the convention met that in the event of the democrats nominating Governor Robinson, John Kelly would turn over a good many democratic votes in New York City to A. B. Cornell if he was the republican nominee. The gullability of the average rural politician was demonstrated by the avidity with which they swallowed this bait.

St. Louis Globe Democrat, rep.

Stalwart republicanism scored another great victory in the New York convention yesterday. The nomination of Alonzo B. Cornell for governor on the first ballot will be regarded everywhere as the first gun in the presidential campaign. He was the candidate of the old-line fighting republicans, and his triumph shows the might of the Grant movement in a strong light. The administration weakly and foolishly opposed him, but its opposition died before the will of the earnest men sent to Saratoga by the people.

Utica Herald, rep.

If the event of the canvass were to turn upon a comparison of the relative fitness for the office of governor of New York of Mr. Cornell and such a man as Lucius Robinson, it would not necessarily end in the defeat of the former. Mr. Robinson is a trained state official and Mr. Cornell simply a trained politician—not in the higher sense of the word, but as a manipulator of politics. But of necessity the choice will not be a choice between these two men, and the result will not turn upon the comparative qualifications of the competitors for the office. The election of a republican governor of New York is essential to the success of the republican national administration in maintaining the resumption of specie payments. It is essential to rebuke the spirit of intolerant proscription which dominates in the south and is apologized for by northern democratic doughfaces; it is essential to the election of a republican president in 1880. While we can appreciate the natural antipathy of thousands of republicans to Mr. Cornell, we shall urge them earnestly to forget that antipathy for the sake of the great interests imperilled by yielding to it. The political fortunes of Mr. Cornell and Mr. Conkling are nothing compared with the welfare of the whole nation, which is at stake in New York this fall.

Affairs of the State.

Dalton Headlight.

The New York democracy are worse split than ever. Tilden's best chance is through the Georgia legislature.

Cedartown Advertiser.

If all the property in the state could be assessed at its real market value, the rate of taxation could be reduced one-third without reducing the revenue of the government.

Fort Valley Mirror.

If the Georgia legislature could find one member with the pluck to introduce a bill to make the pay of legislators, say $200 per term, of two years, and then get enough honest members to make it a law he would be entitled to the thanks of the country at large.

Macon Telegraph.

Why were biennial sessions ordered by the new constitution? To save money and lessen taxes. But from present outlook it would not be surprising if the members of the present general assembly should meet and shake hands in the state house with their successors who will be chosen in 1880.

Griffin News.

It will be remembered that this present legislature has been in session nearly four months, including the time they were in session last fall—they met the first Wednesday in November last and remained in session until late in December, and then adjourned until the first Wednesday in July; and the indications now are that they will be in session until December again. In all this time we cannot see but one act passed that has or will benefit the masses one cent—and that was the Garrard bond bill.

Editorial Correspondence Monroe Advertiser.

I know of my own knowledge that there are several members of the present legislature that heartily hate Governor Colquitt, and relate with great gusto the most absurd stories concerning him. And yet the governor pursues the even tenor of his way, the most vilified, but withal, the most patient man I ever saw. One of these days, and not in the distant future, this patient man will strike back and give some blows that will be felt.

Darien Timber Gazette.

Colonel Gus Dupont, of the Dupont Okefenokean, comes out like a little man and says: "We will place at our mast head the name of Alfred H. Colquitt, for re-election as governor of Georgia. The Christian, soldier, patriot. First, foremost, last and always, he is our choice. He stands so far above other men that their claims shrink into insignificance. The name of Georgia, the name of democracy demand his triumphant vindication and return. It is demanded because he is worthy of it. We feel assured we but express the sentiments of our county in the indorsement of this noble man.

The Maine Campaign.

Bangor Commercial, dem.

The republican leaders have made the most active and the most brilliant campaign in their history. They have scattered money like water. They have made use of every lever which was theirs by reason of the advantageous positions they occupy and yet they are violent, mad and ugly. They now resort to a game of brag and bluster on a more extensive scale if possible than that of last year. But it will avail them nothing. Their day has come.

The very hairs of their heads are all numbered. Their goose is cooked.

Their jig is up.

They must skedaddle and evaporate.

Philadelphia Times, ind.

If victory can be attained by Blaine, he will vault to the front rank of the republican heirs apparent, and thenceforth the draft of republican sentiment will be toward a concentration on Blaine rather than on Sherman to turn back the Grant tide. Sherman lost his great opportunity when he allowed the president to add the revolutionists of both parties, by the defeat of the separate bill prohibiting bayonet elections, and he is no rival for Blaine before the stalwart element of the party. Blaine is fighting what now seems certain to be a winning battle, and when it shall have been won, he will hereafter be the republican pickle next the wind in the national field.

A Captain Generalship for Grant.

Washington dispatch to the New York Herald.

Since the adjournment of congress a number of Grant's friends have had under consideration a suggestion, coming originally from a distinguished southern soldier whose name is withheld for the present, but whose services in military and civil life have won for him the confidence and esteem of his people, as well as the respect of the country at large, to create the office of captain general of the army, with suitable pay and allowances, and to have the same tendered to General U. S. Grant, in recognition of his patriotic services in behalf of the union, as well as to afford him permanent occupation in a congenial employment the remainder of his life. The idea has been quietly canvassed among the members of the senate and house who have visited Washington during the recess, as well as at Saratoga, Newport, Long Branch and White Sulphur Springs. It can be said that the proposition has been received with great favor, and will take shape in a bill accomplishing the purposes named early at the next session of congress.

Carrying Concealed Weapons.

Extract from the Inaugural Address of Governor Blackburn, of Kentucky.

It is a matter of deep regret that so many of our citizens indulge in the reprehensible practice of carrying concealed weapons. This should be discountenanced by all good men. It is a cowardly practice, for it is not to be presumed that any citizen in the daily discharge of his duties, walks forth with an armory belted around him. A man armed with a Bowie knife and pistol has the advantage of one unprepared for an assault, and no gentleman would take advantage of such an unequal contest. We can only imagine that a dastard or savage would do so. We have a law against this detestable practice, and I hope it will be rigidly enforced. None should be exempt from it, whether high or low. The safety of our people demands this. Many a helpless widow and orphan plead for it. Let us not be deaf to this cry of distress. Human life must be protected.

Missing Statesmen.

Baltimore American, rep.

What has become of them all? Thurman lapsed into obscurity as soon as he got back to Ohio; Bayard's letters from Dublin are simply philosophical dissertions upon the virtues of the Carlsbad waters, Hendricks hasn't been heard of since he went to Block Island, and David Davis appears to be as quiet as the grave. Meanwhile, Tilden's name is in the papers daily in some connection, and as he sits upon the front porch at Greystone in the evening and looks at the last gleams of the sunset upon the waters of the Hudson he softly murmurs to himself that he guesses that the public won't be allowed to forget him.

Opening the Coosa.

Mobile Register.

Next to the deepening of her harbor, there is no subject that should engage the attention of Mobile more than the opening of the Coosa river to navigation from Rome, Georgia, to the gulf. For years those who have had the interest of Mobile most at heart have looked upon the accomplishment of this great object as a sure means of making this seaport once more one of the leading commercial cities of the land.

A Dust-Shaking Name.

Baltimore Gazette.

There may be nothing in the Grant movement but we observe that whenever the name of the "quiet man" is mentioned before a body of republican office-holders and seekers in convention it always provokes a powerful noise. The dust is never shaken from the rafters when the name of John Sherman is softly breathed. Neither does the name of Blaine excite enthusiasm outside of Minnesota.

General Toombs Photographed at Long Range.

New York Herald.

General Bob Toombs, of Georgia, the eloquent and prosperous lawyer, who has refused to come into the union, is a tall, big old man, with great brown eyes; and he likes to hear himself loudly talk. In a quiet neighborhood he is worse than an accordeon. His conversation has dashes in it. He wants Hendricks.

Little Woodford's Mission.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It seems that Stewart L. Woodford is not Mrs. Chisolm's lawyer after all. He simply went down there to—well, we are not exactly clear what Stewart did go down for, but it was certainly kind of him.

Give Us a Farmer-President.

Dalton Headlight.

Alex. Stephens says Georgia is against Tilden, but thinks Hancock the choice. Mr. Stephens is wrong. The solid voting population of Georgia is opposed to both railroad lawyers and generals. We have a farmer.

The Idiot or Mr. Hill.

Okolona Southern States.

"Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, says that secession, as an issue, is forever behind us."—Ex. Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, talks too much with his mouth.

A Proud Ticket.

Louisville Courier Journal.

Conkling and Kalloch would make a proud presidential ticket.

The Constitution in Illinois.

Decatur (Ill.) Review.

An able journal that always tells the truth.

A Hebrew Legend.

From an ancient, learned rabbi comes this legend full of grace.
Floating down through countless ages from a lost and scattered race:
Far away, where the horizon forms a line 'twixt earth and sky,
There arose a glittering city, with its peaks and turrets high,
Flooded with a wondrous glory, which in splendor downward rolled,
Seeming like the way to heaven, through a country paved with gold.
Sweet as odors from the tropics was the free, life-giving air,
Fraught with the divine elixir—making all immortal there.
And the fame of that far city, seen above the sunset light—
Pointing with its sparkling fingers ever upward to the sky—
Went abroad to all earth's people, and they clasped the dear ones tight,
And they journeyed from the valleys up toward the golden light.
And for long, long years they dwelt there, with life's goblet brimming o'er;
Deeper and deeper though they quaffed it, full it sparkled evermore.
But a strange and restless yearning woke at last, as years went by,
And they stole away in silence, one by one—that they might die.

—Boston Transcript.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in the Post office at Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, September 7, 1879. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say "advertised" and name the date.

A—Miss A H Anderson, Brooks Alexander, Mr Allen, Miss Clara C Adams, Miss Zepha Allen, F F Abbott.

B—Miss Annie Boyt, Miss Minerva Bontwell, Miss Mary Burden, Anna E Ballard, M C Bates, N Barnah, Miss C Byers, C M Bell, Percy Blount, P R Brisoline, E Brown, E P Byers, E P Brown, T J Brown, T Beall, T A Bowen, J C Bass, Mrs L H Brown, Mrs Louisa Brown.

C—C G & J Cohen, Mrs M H Cushing Orange Creswell, Rev Corry, R Cooper (2), G C Cowart, C Cooke, Mrs S M Ctyler, Henry Callahan, Jno Coblin, Rev W H Campbell, Lucy Crittenden, Young Carter.

D—Mrs Ella Davis, J H Dorsey, Ida L DeCosta, Mrs Floyd Dougherty, M B Dabney, Mr Banks, A Domino.

E—Miss L Enumerson, T W Everett, M Egan.

F—Mrs Maria Forces, Mrs A M Freeman, Jno Finch, Hannah Fleming, C Freeman.

G—A J Gaven, M Goldsmith, Miss Ola Goodman, C Gillis, Mrs F A Gilbert, G Gardiner, Jno Gowe, Miss Willie Goodman, W W Gavitt, Laura Goodloe.

H—A M Huger, Haygood, Gace & Co, Mrs Missouri Hill, M E Hilton, Carrie Henderson, Miss D Henneson, Edward Harris, Robt Hooper, Mrs Flora Hare, Felix Harris, Spencer Hardy, Sarah Hase, Green Harris, Harvey Hart, Henderson Holmes, Ida Hewlag, Ike Hardy, W M Howell, Laura Houseworth.

I—May Iverson, J A Irwin.

J—Maria Jackson, Johnson & Heath, Dick Johnson, Henry Jack, Jodi Jones, Julia Jones, Lizzie Jefferson.

K—Mrs Fran is King, W W Keaton, Emily Kennedy.

L—M Lathram, G W Lee, T F Lyons, J C Lever, J H Love, Miss Lizzie Lindsey.

M—Mr McNeil, M A Michol, A Maxwell, Miss Anna Mapp, Miss Addie Mitchel, Miss Nellie Mangham, Bishop Moore, O H Marks, Peter Marrick, E McKinney, A N Morris, G W Mount, Mrs Seaton McClevy, Green Moses, Geo McFarland, Henry Morton, Josepia McPherson, Dr J W Mercer, W H Mangum, W J McGill, Miss Zannie Maxwell, Lavonia Magee.

O—Mrs Willie Osb, one.

P—T P O'Neeleh, T P Parks, Mrs Sallie Pool, Mrs Edwin Pollard, Miss Barbara Pitts, M W Peter.

R—Mace Robinson, Franklin Rockwell, Herman Roswell, Hardy Revell, J Rogers, W E Van Reed, Leroy Russell, Nicey Rollins, Miss Belle Rion.

S—Jam s Sanford, Miss Sallie Scoggins, Jack Sparkes, J D Smith, Miss Lula Stokes, Miss Daisy Belle Slutter, B J Stewart.

T—Miss Lucy E Tarver, Miss M Thomas, A C Turner, Miss Anna Thames, Adam Thomlins, Miss M Trammell, Miss Fannie Tharpe.

U—Walter Underwood.

W—Miss Annie Walsh, Andrew Webster, Miss Millie Ward, J W Wright, Jas B White, I J Watson, Thomas Williams, Thos Woodson, Elbert Woods, Miss Emma Weimer, Wm Weaver, W M Wade, W J Watts W B Wilson.

BENJ. CONLEY, P. M

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of H. T. Cox & Co. is this day dissolved by limitation. N. H. Cox retires from the concern. H. T. Cox and H. D. Smith continues business under the firm name of

H. T. COX & CO.

September 6, 1879. sep7 d1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN J. McDANIEL,
BROKER
IN
BACON, FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY,
And General Merchandise,
21½ Alabama Street, ATLANTA, GA.

Refer by permission to: John H. James, Banker, Atlanta; J. H. Porter, Cashier Merchants Bank, Atlanta; J. R. Wylie, Vice-President Merchants Bank, and Wholesale Grocer, Atlanta; P. & T. Dodd & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Atlanta; Adair & Bro., Wholesale Grocers, Atlanta; Abbott & Bro., Wholesale Grocers, Atlanta; J. M. Lee, Wholesale Produce Merchant, Atlanta.

000 sep7 d3t

NOTICE.

We have just received from Georgia and Tennessee Mills, a large stock of

FRESH GROUND FLOUR,

in sacks, to suit the trade, of high and low grades. Also, FIVE CAR LOADS OF

WESTERN HAY,

One Car of WHEAT and one Car of CORN, which we offer to Merchants at the

Lowest Wholesale Market Prices.

Please call and see us before purchasing elsewhere ADAIR & BROTHER,
27 West Alabama Street,
000 sep7 d3t Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ROSADALIS!

The great Southern remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, including in the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of ser Bu- and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Rabney Bail, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Graves & Co., Druggists, Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is on excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman ad child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

JNO. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO
8 College Place,
NEW YORK.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga.

70 mch5 deowly & weowly

LOTTERIES.

U. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION. CLASS I, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1879—124th Monthly Drawing

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which fund since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$20,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of		2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1877 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
or same at No. 319 Broadway, New York,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. 24 aug12 d&ewlw

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING
OF SEPTEMBER 16, 1879.

Capital Prize 500,000 pesos.
ONLY 18,000 TICKETS.
Amount Distributed 1,350,000 pesos.
Price of Tickets—Whole, $65; Half, $33; Quarters, $18; Tenths, $7.

Ticket No. 617, which drew the Capital Prize of 1,600,000 pesos, in the grand extraordinary drawing of April 8, 1879, was sold by me. Address all orders to F. MARSICH, 159 Common street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—For reference see Dun & Co. & Bradstreet & Co.'s Reports. 275 aug31 d1m

SUMMER RESORTS.

An Attractive and Cheap Summer Programme.

CATOOSA SPRINGS

—UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT—

JOHN E. POOLE.....Manager.

These celebrated Springs are 1.2 miles from Atlanta, on the W. & A. R. R., only four hours' ride, and are very remarkable for the great variety and medicinal virtue of the water, fine mountain air and convenient location. The spacious Hotel buildings and cottages are now open for the season and visitors will find commodious grounds, ample shade, cool, airy rooms, constant attention, and a Table supplied with an abundance of GOOD things. The management are determined to use every legitimate means to make this the Most Desirable Summer Resort in the South. Fast Trains leave Atlanta daily at 9:30 a. m. and 3:40 p. m. for the Springs. Being only 26 miles from Chattanooga, parties desiring to visit the far-famed Lookout Mountain, can le

CUTICURA.

Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE,

The most Healing, Soothing, and Refreshing External Application in the World.

It rapidly heals Ulcers, Old Sores and Discharges of Wor ds; Itching Piles and other Itching affections that have been the torture of a lifetime, affording unspeakable gratification to thousands of home. Scalds, Wounds and Festers all soothing and scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and all affections of the Scalp, including Loss of Hair. Nothing like it has ever been known to the most intelligent physicians. It has swept a host of prescription remedies out of existence. It is revolutionary in its composition and mode of treatment and succeeds in curing every external affection. At every stage it is ably assisted by Cuticura Soap, the skin is apart of itself medicinally and at the same time the most delightfully fragrant and refreshing Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Soap in existence.

Cuticura Resolvent, a powerful purifying agent and liver stimulant, should be taken to neutralize and resolve away blood poisons, caused by the virus of scrofular, cancer, canker, malarial or contagious diseases, which maintain and foster diseases of the skin and Scalp.

SALT RHEUM.

Life a burden from the sufferings caused by this terrible disease.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: Please accept my most grateful thanks for the great, very great, comfort I have received from the use of your Cuticura.

For the past eight or nine years I have been afflicted with that dreadful disease, Salt Rheum, for months I would be helpless, my very life a burden to me.

I have used everything in the shape of medicine, both external and internal, but with no effect.

My hands were in a terrible condition, the backs of them being all raw, and I thought I would try cuticura.

I tried it, and lo! it was as if a miracle had been performed for I will take my oath that in three applications my hands were as smooth as a newborn babe's.

I mention there are hundreds, if not thousands, in view of my case, among whom there may be one one similarly afflicted, and if so I would earnestly advise him to give Cuticura a trial.

Yours very thankfully,

A. D. BAKER, Ticket Agent C. S. R. R.

Detroit Junction, Detroit, Mich., January 30, '79.

TETTER AND SALT RHEUM

on the Hands Cured. A Grateful Letter

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: Having been troubled for many years with the Tetter or Salt Rheum, and spent many a hard-earned dollar for what I got from a trial of your Cuticura, and, thank God, my hands are well. I never had anything do me good like that.

You may put this in the paper and welcome, and say it do some other poor sufferer the same good it has done me! I am well known here, having lived here almost fifteen years and kept boarders for a living, and sometimes my heart was sore, thinking I would have to give up altogether with my sore hands, and having a small family to take care of, but, thank God, my hands are well, so I again return thanks.

Yours respectfully, ELIZABETH BUCKLEY.

Littleton, N. H., May 30, 1878.

The Cuticura remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potter, chemists and druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, and are for sale by all druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1.00. Resolvent, $1.00 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Placed over the centre of the nervous forces, the pit of the stomach, they furnish the absorbents with that marvellous vitalizing and restorative agency

Electricity, united with the curative properties of rare fragrant Balsams and Pine. For Weak and sore Lungs, Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Kidneys, Liver Complaint, Bilious Colic, Weak Stomach and Bowels, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, they are the best remedy in the world. sep 6d sun tues fri & wky sep8 50 pg

PATENT MEDICINES.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE CENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; the pain is in the left part of the stomach, shoulder blade, and sometimes mistaken for pain in the region of the heart; the stomach is affected with nausea and loss of appetite in general; the bowels in general are troubled with pain, alternative with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a painful sensation of weariness with something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough sometimes attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his appetite is variable, and although he is convinced that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body of deceased, has proved the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, are certain to effect a speedy and permanent cure. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They contain no calomel or anything injurious to the constitution, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate lady or child. They are the best purgative in the world for Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Gout, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Fever Sores, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tetter, Erysipelas, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Consumption, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Female Complaints, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Cake, Dumb Ague, Ague in the Face, Tic Doloreux, or Faceache, Hip Disease, White Swelling, Weak Stomach, Sour Stomach, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility, Nervous Headache, Hysterics, Fits, Epilepsy, or Spasms, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Gravel, Stone and Urinary Obstructions, Dysuria, or Painful Urination, Stricture, Diabetes, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Eyes, Blotches on the Skin, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scurf, Barber's Itch, Scaldhead, Coppery or Mercurial Diseases, Female Irregularities, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Incipient Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Hooping Cough, Pain in the Chest, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness,

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 12-16d; in New York at 12⅛c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly light southwesterly, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, September 6, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.06	75	56	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.10	76	77	S.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Cordcanda	30.04	83	50	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.06	80	70	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.08	81	67	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.03	85	72	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.09	82	72	S.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Montgomery	30.09	75	72	N. E.	Gent	0	Clear.
New Orleans	30.06	79	70	S. E.	Light	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30 11	77	77	.....	Calm	.00	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—Force of Wind: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., September 6, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.10	67	79	N. E.	Gentle	.00	Clear.
11:31	30.09	80	43	N. W.	Gentle	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	30.04	80	43	N.	Gentle	.00	Fair.
4:06	30.02	80	41	N.	Gentle	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.07	76	52	N.	Gentle	.00	Clear.
10:51 "	30.06	75	56	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar..... 30.068 | Maximum ther..... .82
Mean daily ther..... 74.7 | Minimum ther..... .66
Mean daily humid. 58.0 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

TAX NOTICE.

Tax-payers of the city will please take notice that the collector's books will positively close on the 20th inst., and it is hoped that payment will be made at once, so as to avoid the rush generally made during the last week.

CHARLES E. ROBINSON, T. C. & R.
sep4-d3t thurs sat sun.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 44 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.

N. B—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
sep 18 tf&Tu, 20 dly

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carpets—Lathrop & Fain.
Letter List—Benjamin Conley.
Produce Broker—John J. McDaniel.
Flour, Hay, Wheat and Corn—Adair & Bro.
Chronic Diseases—Dr. Geo. W. Marvin.
Stock and Bond Broker—H. Castleman.
Dissolution—H. T. Cox & Co.
Crockery—T. R. Ripley.
Sheriff's sales—W. A. Wilson.
Obituary—Mrs. Mamie Law.
Dissolution—Mull & Taylor.
City Marshal's sales—W. H. Holcombe.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 7, 1879

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Figs are selling slowly at twenty-five cents a peck.

—Clarke, the only agent for Stetson's first-class hats in Georgia.

—Ives & Thomas have the largest and finest stock of furniture in the market.

—Some of Atlanta's fair archers are said to have two strings to their bows.

—Clarke, the only agent for Stetson's first-class hats in Georgia.

—Just arrived big line of hosiery at E. A. Buck & Co., 29 Whitehall street.

—Handkerchiefs may be used at hops sometimes to facilitate skips and jumps.

—The finest lot of fall hats ever brought to the city, at Clarke's.

—The oldest of all the stoops is the stoop to conquer.

—Ives & Thomas are selling furniture 10 per cheaper than other houses.

—The finest lot of fall hats ever brought to the city, at Clarke's.

—Yesterday was warm, and cloudy, and dusty.

—If you want a Stetson or Dunlap hat, go to L. H. Clarke, agent, No. 6 Whitehall street.

—$4.45 buys a fine oil chromo in carved walnut frame, at 51 Marietta street, Atlanta. Great variety of subjects, sizes and prices.

—Governor Colquitt will talk to night at Trinity church about what a home should be. Come out and hear him.

—If you want a Stetson or Dunlap hat, go to L. H. Clarke, agent, No. 6 Whitehall street.

—Those white dial stem-winding nickel watches at $8.50 each at J. P. Stevens & Co. They are alliguaranteed good timekeepers.

—It is said that a new song entitled "Sugar of Lead" will soon appear, and be dedicated to a prominent legislator.

—You can get those pretty and fancy dial stem-winding nickel watches for $10 each at J. P. Stevens & Co.

—Beautiful line new ladies neckwear and ties opened yesterday. E. A. Buck & Co., 29 Whitehall street.

—Atlanta has a new cornet player said to be second only to Levy. He will blow for the next telephone concert.

—Captain Willis Jarrell has found a large Yale lock key, which may be had at this office by the owner.

—Two bar-rooms back of the 13th camp are frequented by a low gang which is giving the police some trouble.

—Large line of new corsets opened yesterday. E. A. Buck & Co., 29 Whitehall street.

—Judge Hammond's fine Jersey bull, "Brigand," was sold at auction yesterday for forty-five dollars. Doctor Redwine was the purchaser.

—The Catholic church is being frescoed. The artists are McGriff & Sheridan, the same that did the handsome work on the First Presbyterian church, Marietta street.

—The oil which has been poured upon that troubled water in front of Avery's, on Peachtree, should be "struck" at once. It is an unhealthy mixture.

—A beautiful model of the latest style dress of the season received at E. A. Buck & Co., 29 Whitehall street, from "Grand Depot," Philadelphia, on exhibition the coming week.

—Theodore Tobias will walk fifty-six miles in twelve hours, commencing Tuesday at 11 o'clock, in the old Concordia hall, on Mitchell street. A portion of the proceeds will go to the Hood orphans.

—Now that the spirit of investigation has possessed our people, we would advise them to investigate Neuralgine, especially if they suffer with neuralgia or headache. It always cures. Call at Hutchison's and get a bottle.

—A beautiful model of the latest style dress of the season received at E. A Buck & Co., 29 Whitehall street, from "Grand Depot," Philadelphia, on exhibition the coming week.

—A gentleman asked a friend to take a drink yesterday. The friend was not thirsty, but out of courtesy accepted. They drank, when the gentleman requested his friend to settle for both. Two drinks without a single cent, one cheek that beats for two.

—We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the advertisement of Messrs. J. W. Phillips & Co. Their prices are exceedingly low and they guarantee perfect satisfaction every way. All orders are promptly attended to.

—Another delightful open air concert was given by the excellent band of the Fifth artillery yesterday afternoon at the city hall park, commencing at five o'clock. A fine audience was present and showed its appreciation for the efforts of the band by frequent applause.

—When Mac Pittman applied for the position of guard at the capitol, he had an opponent who had lost his left arm and left leg. Mac had lost an arm. Just after the appointment a friend met Mac and asked how he came out, when that mad wag replied, "He beat me by one leg.'

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, September 6.—The senate met at 9 a.m., pursuant to adjournment, President LESTER in the chair.

Prayer was made by Rev. J. P. DUNCAN, the chaplain.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

HOUSE BILLS

were then taken up and read a first time for reference to the proper committees.

BILLS PASSED.

The following house bills were taken up and read a third time and passed:

To prevent the destruction of wild game in the county of Jones during certain seasons in the year.

To create a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for the county of Putnam and to define its duties and powers.

To organize and prescribe the powers of the city court of Athens, in the county of Clarke.

To restrict the powers and duties of the ordinary of the county of Forsyth and to appoint a county commissioner.

To prohibit ordinaries, sheriffs, tax-collectors and other county officers from dealing in the county scrip of the several counties of this state.

To appropriate the sum of forty dollars to pay Owen Smith for services performed for the state during the session of 1877.

To change the time of holding the superior court in and for the county of Houston.

To authorize the ordinary of Milton county to issue bonds to raise money for the building of a court-house for said county and provide a fund for their payment.

To amend an act in relation to the enforcement of certain contracts known as court contracts.

(At this point the proceedings of the high court of impeachment intervened.)

To authorize the ordinary of Fulton county to contract with the owners of the abstract of titles of said county to maintain the same for the benefit of the people of said county.

To make it a penal offense for any official to take any fee, etc., to influence or attempt to influence the head of any department, in the performance of any official duty.

To amend section 4376 of the code and provide that the wife shall be a competent witness against the husband in cases of abandonment.

To regulate the jurisdiction of county courts in certain classes of cases.

To provide for making parties plaintiff in suits pending on choses in action where the plaintiff dies, pendente lite.

To authorize the county commissioners of Decatur county to issue bonds for the purpose of building a bridge over the Chattahoochee river.

To appropriate sufficient money to pay the expenses incurred by the joint wild-land committee.

To authorize the ordinary of Clarke county to issue bonds at four per cent, for the redemption of county bonds past due.

SENATE BILLS.

To change the time of holding the superior court of Union and Towns counties. Read third time and passed.

To authorize the county commissioners of Dodge county to issue $30,000 of bonds to build a bridge over Flint river, at Bainbridge. House bill read third time and passed.

A number of reports from standing committees were received and read.

Senate bills were then taken up and read a second time.

The joint resolution to authorize the treasurer to pay certain interest on bonds of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, for which no interest coupons were attached to the said bonds, was read and passed.

The senate then adjourned to 9 a.m. Monday morning next.

The House.

The house met at nine o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the SPEAKER. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. HANKS, of the house. The roll was called and the journal read.

The house resumed the consideration of

THE RAILROAD BILL,

on which Mr. FORT had moved the previous question the day before.

Mr. SMITH, of Oglethorpe, had moved to lay the bill on the table to have it printed. Mr. SMITH withdrew his motion.

Under the rules the author of the bill and the committee were allowed twenty minutes each to express their views. The time allotted to the introducer was divided among his friends.

Mr. LIVINGSTON spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. MYNATT made a pointed, brief speech on the same line.

The remainder of the time was consumed by Mr. RONEY, of McDuffie, in an excellent effort.

On the part of the committee, Mr. BORN spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. HALL spoke in opposition to the bill, making a clear, forcible speech.

Mr. HALL claimed that the bill in its present form would injure the people and benefit the railroads. He called attention to some grave errors in the bill, which ought to be remedied. He hoped the call for the previous question would be reconsidered, said he really desired legislation on the subject of regulating railroads, but he did not deem the present bill adequate to meet all the exigencies of the case. He pointed out several errors in the bill in such a clear, forcible manner, as to impress the house no little. A fuller analysis of Mr. Hall's remarks would be made did space permit.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cobb, said the bill was very imperfect in its present shape. He hoped it would be printed.

Mr. COX, of Troup, said the bill was in a bad shape, and he offered a proviso to the section which regulates local freights, to the effect that it shall not compel railroads to charge local freights from one terminal point to the other. He asked the house by unanimous consent to append this to the third section.

Mr. RANKIN and Mr. WRIGHT objected.

Mr. RANKIN asked unanimous consent to have an amendment added.

Mr. COX, of Troup—There is no use of reading it; I object.

Mr. HARRISON asked unanimous consent to have the bill recommitted to a special committee for correction in a grammatical sense.

There was objection.

The question was then put on the favorable report of the committee as amended. It was agreed to by 75 yeas to 26 nays.

The third section was read by request.

The yeas and nays were called on the passage of the bill. The yeas were 88, and the nays 36. The bill thus barely passed and the announcement was received with applause.

Mr. HALL offered a protest, to be spread on the journal.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.

On motion of Mr. JANES, of Polk, the house took up the report of the committee on privileges and elections on the contested election from Bryan county, in which W. H. Strickland claims the seat now held by R. F. C. SMITH. The majority of the committee reported in favor of the contestant, Mr. Strickland.

A message from the governor announced that he had approved the bills to incorporate the St. Simons telegraph company, to incorporate the Georgia branch of the Bell telephone company; to amend the charter of the town of Thomson.

Mr. DUBOSE offered a substitute for the report of the committee on the contested election. The substitute provides that a committee be appointed to go to Bryan county and take evidence.

Mr. STROTHER, of Lincoln, favored the substitute and the sending of a committee to Bryan county to take evidence on this case.

Mr. DAVIS, of Houston, one of the managers of the impeachment of Washington L. Goldsmith, asked that the house suspend the rules and adopt a replication to the answer of said Goldsmith.

The rules were suspended, the replication was read and adopted.

Mr. RUSSELL made a brief speech in support of the majority report of the committee on the contested election case. He put clearly the reasons why the committee had reported as it had.

Mr. POLHILL spoke in opposition to the substitute with his wonted strength.

Mr. JANES made a speech on the case, which filled the galleries, and drew quite a number of ladies from the senate galleries. He offered a substitute to recommit the matter to the committee on privileges and elections with instructions to take evidence and report on the same.

Mr. MILNER spoke in favor of the majority report, and gave in strong, concise style the reasons of the action of the committee in recommending the seating of W. H. STRICKLAND, the contestant.

Mr. HARRISON spoke in favor of the majority report, declaring the managers had usurped undue authority in throwing out certain precinct votes.

After some further debate the report of the committee was put. The yeas and nays were called, but the call was not sustained. On the adoption of the resolution seating Mr. Strickland, the contestant, the yeas were 79 and the nays 9.

On motion of Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. STRICKLAND was then sworn in as the member from Bryan county.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cobb, introduced a bill to authorize the payment of the expenses of the special committee on the investigation of the wild land office, which was referred to the finance committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cobb, offered a resolution to more fully investigate charges of extravagance in the management of the agricultural department. It was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a bill to grant right of way to the Cincinnati Southern railroad where it was favorable and the Western and Atlantic railroad. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

Mr. PIKE called up a bill to allow the authorities of Jackson county to levy more than 50 per cent of the state tax for county purposes. The bill was passed.

Mr. KING offered a resolution that HON. R. F. C. SMITH, who was sworn in as a member from Bryan county one week ago, be declared entitled to per diem including to-day when he was unseated.

Mr. DUBOSE offered an amendment including mileage.

Messrs. KING, PAINE, MCWHORTER, favored compensation to the ex-member.

Mr. DUBOSE'S substitute was adopted and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. COX, of Troup, asked permission to place on the journal a proviso to the third section of the railroad bill which he had offered, but which the house had rejected.

Several leaves of absence were granted.

A protest signed by Messrs. OLIVER, SHANNON and ROACH was spread on the minutes to testify their disapprobation of the action of the house in passing the resolution to give per diem and mileage to Hon. R. F. C. SMITH, the unseated member from Bryan county.

On motion of Mr. HUMBER the house adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

THE HIGH COURT.

The House Makes Answer to the Demurrer of the Defendant.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

The High Court of Impeachment in the case of the State vs. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, met at 10 a. m. pursuant to adjournment, HON. HIRAM WARNER, chief justice, presiding.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

Mr. HODGES offered an amendment to the rules, the effect being to adopt the previous question rule in the debates of the court, the necessity of which the senator urged as a matter of economy, both of time and expense.

The question was put to the senate and lost.

The remaining articles of impeachment, Nos. 10 to 17, inclusive were then respectively submitted to the senate upon the two questions involved in the pending action, viz:

1. Shall the senate have jurisdiction of this article?

2. Shall the demurrer to this article for insufficiency be sustained?

In each case the jurisdiction of the senate was sustained and the demurrer overruled.

The senate has therefore assumed jurisdiction over every article presented by the house of representatives, and has declared that the allegations in each article are sufficient to charge an impeachable offense.

The CHIEF JUSTICE desired to present a question for the consideration of the senate. In the order first adopted on yesterday, and which was amendatory of the rules, the chief justice was required to decide upon the questions then about to impend, as to the jurisdiction of the senate and sufficiency of the charges. Subsequently an order was adopted prescribing the manner of putting the questions to a vote of the senate. Just previous to that action the chair had given its opinions upon the question of jurisdiction. But up to the present time the chair had not had an opportunity to express its opinion upon the sufficiency of the charges. The chair now desired to know whether the senate wished the chair to express its opinion, or whether it would excuse the chair from doing so.

The question was put to the senate in that form and decided affirmatively upon the proposition that the chair should express its opinion.

The CHIEF JUSTICE. The chair will say that if it had had the opportunity of expressing its opinion as required by the first order of the senate, prior to submitting the question to the court for its final adjudication, it would have voted in favor of overruling the demurrer, and therefore concurs with the decision of the court in overruling the demurrer.

Mr. MCDANIEL offered an order dispensing with the call of the yeas and nays upon interlocutory motions and questions, except upon the demand of a senator.

The order was put and agreed to.

The CHIEF JUSTICE.—The objections to the jurisdiction of the court, and the demurrer to the sufficiency of the charges having been disposed of, the case will now proceed to trial upon its merits, and the issue of guilty or not guilty. The managers upon the part of the house will proceed to open the case.

Mr. Manager TURNER then read the replication of the house of representatives to the answer of the defendant, as follows: In the house of representatives, state of Georgia.

Replication of the house of representatives of the state of Georgia to the answer of Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the house of representatives.

The house of representatives of the state of Georgia have considered the several answers of Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, to the several articles of impeachment against him by them exhibited, in the name of themselves and all the people of the state of Georgia, and reserving to themselves all advantage of exceptions to the insufficiency of his answer to each and all of the several articles of impeachment exhibited against Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, do deny each and every averment in said several answers, or either of them which denies or traverses the acts, intents, crimes or misdemeanors charged against said Washington L. Goldsmith in the said impeachment, or either of them, and for replication to said answer do say that said Washington L. Goldsmith, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, is guilty of the high crimes and misdemeanors mentioned in said articles, and that the house of representatives are ready to prove the same.

Read and adopted in the house, September 6, 1879.

A. O. BACON,
Speaker House of Representatives.
HENRY H. GOETCHIUS,
Clerk House of Representatives.

On motion the court then stood adjourned to 11 a.m. Monday morning.

The Pomological Society.

The Atlanta pomological society held its regular weekly investigation of fruits yesterday morning at the usual time and place. The attendance was quite good, but the display of fruits, with the exception of an exhibition made by Col. P. W. Alexander, of Cobb county, gave evidence of the fact that the fruit season is rapidly drawing to a close.

Mr. Robinson exhibited his last bunch of Ives grapes and a few bunches of other varieties.

The exhibition of Colonel Alexander, already referred to, consisted of a large basket of very fine apples which were grown upon his premises in Cobb county. These fruits were discussed both internally and externally, and compliments passed upon them by many members of the body.

Mr. W. J. Wilson, of West End, contributed to the spirit of the occasion a half dozen bottles of various brands of home-made wines, manufactured at his residence. The wines were tested to the extent of emptying each bottle as fast as it was opened. Colonel Wilson was thanked by the society for his attention, and his effort at wine making highly complimented. Mr. Wilson stated to the society that he had in his cellar three hundred gallons of wines of various kinds of his own manufacture.

Mr. Jonathan Norcross, complimented the society with two bottles of wine made by him at his home in this city from grapes grown two years ago. The wine was fully tested and complimented by various members of the society.

Mr. Robinson, while speaking upon the subject of protecting grapes by putting them in paper bags said that the Martha and Warren varieties did not do as well as others under that treatment.

A resolution was adopted that the next meeting be signalized with a wine feast.

The Cincinnati Southern.

It will be seen from the proceedings of the house of representatives on yesterday that a bill has been introduced granting to the Cincinnati Southern railroad the privilege of laying their track on the right of way of the Western Atlantic railroad lying in the state of Tennessee, extending from Boyce's station to Chattanooga, a distance of five miles, thus making a double track over that portion of the line. We are informed that this portion of the Western and Atlantic railroad was overflowed to the depth of ten feet during the great freshet of a few years ago, and this consolidation of road beds will be mutually advantageous. As the Cincinnati Southern is destined, no doubt, to be of vast benefit to Georgia interests, and particularly to Atlanta, we trust that this courtesy and evidence of good feeling on the part of our state, towards the Cincinnati Southern, towards which neither Georgia nor her people have ever contributed, will be cheerfully accorded.

We learn that Mr. C. D. McGuffey, attorney for the line and right of way agent, is in the city for a few days, stopping at the Kimball house, and reports a fine prospect for the completion of the entire road within the contract time—about the middle of December.

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!

100 Rolls Carpets, embracing Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, 3-Plys and and Ingrains of all grades,

Just Received and Offered at Great Bargains,

TILL WE MOVE INTO OUR

New Extension on 15th Sept.

CALL AND EXAMINE THIS STOCK. PATTERNS ARE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 and 68 Whitehall Street.

19 aug31 d2m top 3d 4th 5th col 4th page

Look to Your Interest.

Simons & Drummond offers to the merchants of Atlanta and merchants visiting Atlanta the following goods:

40,000 pounds C. R. Bulk Sides.
5,000 pounds Summer cured Bacon (very sweet.)
3,000 pounds Bacon Shoulders.
10 tierces S. C. Shoulders (small.)
10 tierces None Such Hams, average 14 pounds.
10 tierces Lard.
100 cans Lard.
2,000 bushels Yellow Corn, in new sacks.
2,000 bushels Choice White, in new sacks.
40,000 pounds Small wire baled Hay.
40,000 pounds Large good Mixed Hay.
20,000 pounds Bran and Shorts.
1,000 bushels Feed Oats.
200 bushels Rust Proof.
100 bushels new Rye.
50 bushels Barley.
20 barrels Pure Apple Vinegar.
100 boxes Soap.
150 boxes Tobacco (assorted grades.)
10 boxes Sitting Bull Smoking Tobacco, assorted 1, ½, ¼, ⅛ pound in box.
150 boxes Cream Cheese.
100 barrels Eating Irish Potatoes.
160 packages New Mackerel, in barrels, ½-barrels, ¼ barrels and kits.
1,000 bushels Fresh Water-ground Meal.
2 cars Extra Family and Fancy Flour.

We have made arrangements with the best Tennessee mills to keep us supplied with as good Flour as any sold in Atlanta.

We are also Agents for the Celebrated Watertown Portable Engines. Call and see us, at 19 South Broad street.

sep7 1t top2dcol

The State Convention of the Y. M. C. A.

The fifth annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian association, of Georgia, assembled in Marietta on the 4th and 5th instant. The address of welcome to the delegates was delivered by Judge A. Van-Wyck. His speech was chaste, elegant and highly entertaining. Response on behalf of the convention was made by President Waterman, of LaGrange. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, R. R. Legg, Marietta; vice presidents, F. T. Lockhart, Augusta, A. M. Jackson, Gainesville, Walter R. Brown, Atlanta; secretary, J. R. Carter, Savannah; assistant secretaries, Geo. S. Hanleiter, Atlanta; T. Mowbry, Augusta; treasurer, W. C. Sibley, Augusta.

The reports from the different associations indicate that the cause is on a more substantial and solid basis than ever before. And the interest and zeal in the general welfare of young men seems to have received a new impetus, and the work during the next year by the executive committee will doubtless show grand results.

The topics as heretofore published were discussed very ably by the best workers in the state.

Major Joseph Hardee, of Selma, Ala., is here representing the international executive committee of the United States and British provinces.

There is much interest manifested in the convention and some very efficient work has been done, and it is thought by all that this body has accomplished great things for the cause in this state. Atlanta is represented in the convention by J. P. Field, George F. Pierce, Walter R. Brown, George S. Hanleiter and J. G. Grant. So soon as the new executive committee for this year shall have been appointed, we shall publish the names of members in our columns. The members of the convention have been most cordially received and entertained by the citizens of the charming city of Marietta.

The St. Mary's Barge Line.

Whereas, the proposed barge line from the mouth of St. Mary's river, Georgia, to the Mississippi river is of national importance, and if completed will build up the commercial business of the state of Georgia, and make Georgia the great southern outlet for the grain and other products of the west and northwest;

And whereas, the necessity of a route of this character, by water transportation, has attracted such attention as to induce the partial survey of other routes as well as of this, and General Q. A. Gilmore, of the engineer corps, has made a report to the United States senate in the year 1876, in which he compares the various routes and states that in all the elements needed to make a thoroughly successful system of water transportation from the west to the Atlantic coast, as well as in the element of cost of construction, this route is to be preferred to all others;

And, whereas, The rapidly increasing production and population of the great grain growing states of the west demand with force the construction of this or some other canal, at an early day, and Georgia by reason of the peculiar conformation of her coast, the mildness of her climate, always free from ice and snow the capacity of her two great harbors, Savannah and Brunswick, unsurpassed, if equalled, south of Fort Monroe, is the true Atlantic terminus of such a canal;

And, whereas, The report of General Gilmore as to the feasibility of the route, and as to its superiority to other routes, has been fully sustained by a partial survey of the St. Marys and Suwanee rivers and the Okefenokee swamp, made last year by a corps of competent engineers.

And, whereas, this route was also surveyed by the state of Georgia in 1857, and has been zealously advocated by Colonel Raiford, for whom it has been named, by General Joseph Johnston, General McLaws and others, who have made it a matter of careful study and consideration;

Therefore, be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of Georgia in general assembly met, That our senators and representatives in congress be requested to lay this matter before congress at its next session and urge with their utmost zeal and ability the importance of immediately commencing and prosecuting to completion this truly national work.

The Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
September 6, 1879.

Albany circuit	27	Augusta circuit	20
Southwestern circ't.	46	Middle circuit	4
Pataula circuit	29	Ocmulgee circuit	17
Chattahoochee circ't	32	Brunswick circuit	8
Macon circuit	23	Eastern circuit	23
Flint circuit	28	Northern circuit	11
Coweta circuit	10	Atlanta circuit	47
Rome circuit	21		
Cherokee circuit	8		345

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 10. Moore, Jenkins & Co. vs. Lumpkin, trustee. Complaint, from Clarke. Argued. T. W. Rucker, for plaintiffs in error. Pope Barrow, contra.

OCONEE CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Withdrawn.

No. 2. Jones et al., executors, et al. vs. Fullwood et al. Ejectment, from Laurens. Argued. E. A. Stanley; Jno. M. Stubbs; Jno. T. Shewmake, for plaintiffs in error. E. N. Broyles, contra.

No. 3. Tharp vs. Crumpler. Claim, from Dooly. Argued. Jno. B. Holmes; B. M. Davis, for plaintiff in error. Wooten & Lentell; Hawkins & Hawkins; Guerry & Son, by H. E. McCay, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Davis, the court adjourned until 9 a.m. on Tuesday next.

Fair and Festival

For the benefit of the Sixth Baptist church at 58 Whitehall street, to continue until Tuesday night and probably longer.

The fancy table, which is kept by Miss Lula Rice assisted by Miss Fannie Witt, is the center of attraction.

The first ice cream table, is kept by Mrs. A. Paramore, assisted by Miss Jocia Smith.

The second ice cream table is kept by Miss Amanda Higdon, assisted by Miss Kansas Witt.

The third ice cream table is kept by Mrs. A. P. Sparks, assisted by Willie Vaughn.

The soda water is kept by Willie Dorsey.

The lemonade stand is kept by Mr. W. A. Love and lady.

CONTESTANTS.

The contestants for the cane are Mr. Jos. A. Johnson and Mr. John Richardson.

For the watch Miss Jennie Thurmond and Miss Mary Kendricks.

For the set of furniture Mrs. J. P. Woodruff and T. Y. Higgins.

For the doll Minnie Moring and Julia Mattison.

For the case of flowers Miss Sallie Thomas and Miss Lula Rice.

For the Bible Mr. James Crenshaw and Mr. Jackson Buchanan.

For a set of vases Miss Kansas Witt and Miss Amanda L. Higdon.

For the gold spectacles Mrs. Mary N. Hoge and Mr. Ab. Dorsey.

The fruit stand is kept by Miss J. Brown.

Mrs. M. C. Thompson, President.
Mrs. Ella Mattison, Vice-President.
Mrs. Mary N. Hoge, Treasurer.
Elijah L. Higdon, Secretary. sep7-1t

Finest confectioneries in the south, just received at Jack & Holland's.
5:6 aug31 tf

C. G. GROSSE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 30 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia, Up Stairs,

Has now on hand a full line of cloths, doe-skins, diagonals, fancy cassimeres and fine suitings; also, a fine lot of samples. I am receiving daily new goods. I will make up suits to correspond with the times. I invite my former patrons, friends and the public generally to call and examine my stock of goods before purchasing anywhere else.

sep7 d1t 2d col

PERSONAL MENTION.

—C. B. Wooten, of Albany is in the city.

—M. Ullman, of Americus, was in the city yesterday.

—W. T. Long and wife, of West Point, are visiting Atlanta.

—H. H. Smith and wife, of Rome, passed through the city yesterday.

—Thos. J. Ray, of Dooly county, passed through the city yesterday returning home.

—J. M. Jones, of Davisboro, is on a visit to Atlanta.

—A. Rosenfeld has returned from New York, after an absence of four weeks.

—M. Rich, of the popular firm of M. Rich & Bro., has just returned from a business trip to New York.

—M. J. O'Brien, general superindent of the Southern express company, is in the city.

—Miss Carrie Smith, Miss Fannie Smith and Miss Lillie Ballard, of Suwanee, are guests of Mrs. Ballard, Peachtree street. The two first named ladies are nieces of Mr. W. H. Selden, of the Kimball house.

—The Rev. Mr. Kramer, rector of Christ church, New Orleans, formerly a lawyer and member of the Atlanta bar, will preach this morning at the usual hour at St. Philip's church. When residing here he was recognized as one of our most talented young men and his many friends in this city will be pleased at an opportunity to hear him in the pulpit.

—The grand twelve-hour walk will be given by Mr. Theodore Tobias, champion of the southern states, at the old Concordia hall, Tuesday, September 9, 1879, commencing at 12 m. and ending at 12 midnight, making from 50 to 60 miles. This performance is for the benefit of General Hood's orphans. Ladies and children are respectfully invited to attend. Admission, 25 cents. The best of order will be preserved. A band of music will be in attendance during the performance. sep7-1t

—M. Rich & Bro. take pleasure in announcing that they will have a grand opening Wednesday, September 10, at which time their entire new stock will be in. We do not hesitate to say that this is the choicest stock of Dry Goods, Trimmings and Novelties ever displayed in the city. Our Dress Goods are all in now and shall be glad to show them. Our Black and Colored Cashmeres are beyond comparison the cheapest in the state. As we are glad to show our goods we extend a cordial invitation to the ladies to give us an early call. sep7-sun&tues

The State of the Cotton Trade.

LONDON, September 6.—The trade in cotton goods continues in a stagnant condition. The Manchester Guardian, reviewing the situation, says: "The loss occurred by the recent rise in cotton has fallen about equally on the spinners and weavers. The inducement to stop producing is at present about the same in both cases. The execution of contracts on hand will doubtless delay the closing of the mills for a little time, but the margin of profit is so wretchedly poor that there is no reason for entering into fresh arrangements until there is a reasonable prospect of a drop in cotton or an advance in goods. At present neither of these contingencies is expected, but later in the year some movement in both directions may be reasonably hoped for. Oldham limited companies have issued a circular calling a meeting for the 15th inst., to discuss the present ruinous state of trade which entails a loss of ¾d per pound and to adopt some measure whereby companies may be relieved. A correspondent of the Economist says that it is felt in Oldham that something must be done to bring a pressure on the Liverpool cotton market. One of the largest companies in Oldham intends to close for alternate weeks. It is felt that if this were done for some time to come, or even if there were a total stoppage of the Oldham mills for a month great improvement would be effected as Liverpool would lose so much ground.

The Ashton operatives urged the masters yesterday to stop the whole of the mills for a limited period instead of enforcing a reduction of wages, but the masters refused and there are some threats of a strike. The master spinners of Wigan stand firm and intend to insist upon a five per cent reduction in wages of the operatives. Party strikes continue at Luntry Branch.

A commission for the promotion of emigration has been formed at Aucost.

Information has been obtained from the American consul at Sheffield which confirms the accounts of a revival of the local trade with the United States. The consul believes that the improvement which was manifested during the last quarter will be maintained.

The Mysterious Swimming.

BOSTON, September 6.—The mystery surrounding the swimming match yesterday between Webb and Boyton is not in the least dispelled, nor does it appear that it will be cleared up very soon. It seems that witnesses have been found who declare that at the time Webb should have been in the water they saw a naked man running along the beach towards the upper stake board and wade in to deep water and swim off to it, which if true, explains Webb's mysterious arrival at the boat without having passed Boyton in the water on the home stretch. Boyton and Webb had an interview this afternoon in which Webb became heated and declared he did not leave the water until taken into the stake boat. He asserted positively that he would leave for New York to-night, but before going would procure counsel to whom hereafter Boyton and all interested must look.

A Severe Frost.

RIO JANEIRO, August 20.—A severe frost has caused an immense injury to the growing coffee in the highlands.

Sunday School Institute.

The Sunday school institute meetings which become so popular last season, will be resumed this month. The first meeting will be held at the First Methodist Episcopal church, on Friday, September 19th, at 7:45 p. m.

The subject of the lesson is "The Christian Citizen." Titus 3d, 1st to 9th verses inclusive.

No more appropriate selection could have been made.

T. J. Courtney, Esq., one of our most earnest and successful superintendents, will teach the lesson, and several short addresses will follow. We shall publish the full programme next Sunday morning.

Sunday-School Celebration.

The Fulton county Sunday-school association will hold two additional celebrations in the country this season. The next one will be held at Adamsville on Saturday the 27th of September; the last at Iceville on Saturday October 4th. Good programmes are being prepared for each, and they will doubtless be occasions of great interest.

The Churches To-Day.

Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets—Rev. John W. Heidt, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a.m., by the pastor; at 7:45 p.m. by Rev. Geo. E. Hill, pastor of Christian Homes. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the morning service. Meeting for prayer and praise at 5 p.m. Sunday-school at 9 a.m. W. A. Haygood, superintendent. Sunday-school at Pierce chapel, Rawson street, at 4 p.m.; E. B. Chamberlin, superintendent. A called meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society Friday at 4:30 p.m. Meetings every night during the week, at 7:45 p.m. Seats free. All invited.

First Methodist church, Peachtree street—Rev. H. H. Parks, pastor. Class-meeting at 9:30 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8:15 p.m. by the pastor. Communion service after morning preaching. Sunday-school at 4 p.m. J. C. Courtney, superintendent. Stewards' meeting Monday at 8 p.m.; important business: all the members of the board earnestly requested to attend. Prayer-meeting Wednesday at 5 p.m. Young Men's prayer-meeting Thursday at 8 p.m. Sunday-school teachers' meeting Friday at 5 p.m.

St. Luke's Episcopal church, corner of Walton and Spring streets. Morning prayer at 10:30 a.m. by a lay reader. After service it proposed to take into consideration the matter of procuring a rector. It is ho